RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV. NO. 82 BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
10 April	KAISAR-I-HIND		15,093
			11,430
17 „	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24 „	RANPURA		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 „	DELTA	MOOLTAN	20,847
5 June	CHINA		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
3 July	MOREA		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,500
24 „	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
31 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK	RANPURA*	16,585
14 „	CHINA		7,952
21 „	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th April	DUMANA	8,427
3rd June	GHARINDA*	5,306
17th June	HATIMURA*	7,764
1st July	MANORA	7,888
22nd July	MERKARA	8,285
12th Aug.	MANELA	8,303
2nd Sept.	DUMANA	8,441

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
9th Apl.	NAGPORE*	China & Japan.
22nd June	DELTA Connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
7th April	BANDRA	Busreh via Karach. and P. Gulf Ports.
9th „	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi.
10th „	CHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
12th „	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
14th „	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	5214	25 Mar.	10 April
*Sado Maru	5898	30 „	11 April
xBengal Maru	5396	11 April	15 „
Toyooka Maru	7098	15 „	24 „
Yamagata Maru.	3807	28 „	12 May
Tamba Maru	5845	4 May	18 „

*Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi,

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor).
23, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

32 Pillars of Strength
to prop up your decaying body
for RUPEE ONE only.
They are the world-renowned
Atank Nigrah Pills.
Particulars from
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years' increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

I. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 86,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angelos	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtai	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yun	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,0 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXD DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

Horny Road, Bombay,
Postbox No. 207.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,00
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS.
Lalubhai Samaldas, Esq., C.I.E., (Chairman).
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Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
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Major R. S. Parab (Khangi Karbhari, Baroda State).
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent, per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 31-12-25 30,84,370
Reserve Fund upto 31-12-25 25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Karachi	Patiala
Calcutta	Kasur	Quetta
Delhi	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyllapur	Sialkot City.
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR
New Business 1923 — Rs. 59,04,000.
„ „ 1924 — Rs. 62,93,500.
„ „ 1925 — Rs. 67,25,500.
LATEST SCHEME OF ASSURANCE AT LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
IDEAL GUARANTEED OPTION POLICY Triple Benefit).
Please send for particulars to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ARE YOU INTERESTED?
IN
Provision for Old Age or Against Premature Death
THE ONLY WAY
A LIFE POLICY
WITH
The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
Incorporated in S. S.
50-52, Church Gate Street, : : : : BOMBAY.
FUNDS INVESTED IN INDIA.
AGENTS WANTED.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great-Age. Security. Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But
Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., opposite Telegraph Office, Residency Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS
Chief Agents for U. P.
32, Latoncho Road, Lucknow.
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
S. R. DONGRI & Co., SITABALDI, Nagpur, Chief Agents for C. P. & Berar.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office: "JEHANGIR WADIA" Building, Near Central Bank of India, Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,832
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,644

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

EYE TROUBLES
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited, Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and O. OFFICE
Kandi Bengal, India.
Tel. "Ucer." Kandi.

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT.

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE—STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 221, Hornby Road, Fort.
A R2959

DENTAL—Wanted immediately a DENTAL MECHANIC in a Bombay Dental Surgery. Salary and prospects excellent. Apply Box No. 1319, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2966

WANTED—MEN, everywhere, to earn Rs. 60 weekly at home. Full details and working plan sent for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R2911

WANTED—Highly competent and experienced gentlemen to apply as CHIEF AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency for an established and 1st Class Indian Life Insurance Co., of Calcutta. Liberal office allowance and terms. Renewals guaranteed hereditary. Please apply immediately to—B. B. MOZUMDAR, Esqr., B.A., LL.B., C/o Post Master, Bombay.
A 26385

SITUATIONS WANTED.

BUILDING MANAGER'S SERVICES available. Will carry out repairs, Municipal and Engineer's Work. Apply Box No. 1315, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2950

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET, to Hindoos only, FLATS on Hughes Road, Choupaty. Monthly rent Rs. 135. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, "Anand Kanan", Harvey Road, Bombay.
O R2969

TO BE LET—Eruchshaw Building opposite Cox Co., Hornby Road, latest Electric Fittings Minton tiled. 6,200 ft. each floor space for big offices or partitioned rooms. Apply DR. ERUCHSHAW J. HAKIM, above Mitsui Bank, Hornby Road.
C R2955

TO LET—Big IRON SHED for Workshop, Motor Garage, Godown at Grant Road, near tram terminus at New Fish Market, near West End Bar. Alterations will be made according to tenant's wishes. Apply DR. ERUCHSHAW HAKIM, 249, Hornby Road, Fort.
C R2955A

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Original price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typerit- Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21123.
N

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public Instruction, Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrngement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, Opp. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., (late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution) Concession to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies.
M

PARSEE GRADUATE speedily coaches up ladies in general Conversational English. Success guaranteed to Matric or High School students in Mathematics, Persian, English. Terms moderate. Apply Post Box No. 716, General Post Office, Bombay.
M R2967

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

REQUIRED a COTTON BALING PRESS for Guru Ramdas Cotton Mills, Amritsar. Lowest prices with full specifications should be addressed to the PROPRIETOR.
K26391

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—Lathes 10in. by 10 feet, 10in. by 16 feet, 9in. by 8½ feet; 5/8in. Punching and Shearing; 1½ No. Disintrigater; Stones Polishing Machine; 4in. and 3in. Suction Cameron Donkey Pumps, 10, 15, 20 B.H.P. Crossley Crude Engines, all second-hand as new overhauled. Prices moderate. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay. Inquiries solicited for any kind of new and second-hand machinery.
K

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.

"Bombay Chronicle"

Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

TEN "Guarantee" Shares numbered 28660 to 28669 of the Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railways Co., Ltd., are registered in the name of Seth Dayaram R. Jotwani in the books of the said Company and the certificate of title thereto No. 436 has been lost.

The public are cautioned against accepting or dealing with the said certificate.

Application has been made by me to the Company for the issue of a fresh certificate and meanwhile the holder or finder of the lost certificate is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

(Name and address of registered Owner)

(Sd.) SETH SUGNOMAL.

Succession certificate holder to the estate of Seth Dayaram R. Jotwani, deceased.

ROHRI, N.W. Ry. 3-2-1926.

R2876

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 2836/151.

THE following draft of a Notification which it is proposed to issue under section 22 (1) (d) of the City of Bombay Police Act IV of 1902, is published as required by section 22 (2) of the said Act for the information of the persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the draft on or before the 30th April, 1926, will be duly considered.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section (22) (1) (d) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, and with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, the Commissioner of Police is pleased to amend Rule (1) made under section 22 (1) (d) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902 (published on page 1351 of Part I of the "Bombay Government Gazette" dated 19th June 1924) as follows:—

The following shall be added at the end of the paragraph beginning with the words "In the case of vehicles mentioned in (b)":

"or a dual purpose lamp to be mounted on the vehicle showing a white light in front and a red light in rear, provided that the said lamp is projected to the off-side of the vehicle by a suitable bracket in such manner that the red light showing to the rear is not obscured by any part of the vehicle or by the rider's body;"

The existing rule 1 is given below for ready reference:—

1. No person shall—
   (a) drive any carriage, cart, van, dray, truck or other vehicle drawn by one or more horses, or
   (b) ride any bicycle or tricycle, or
   (c) drive a cart, van, dray, truck or other vehicle drawn by one or more bullocks or buffaloes or move a hand cart,

from half an hour after sunset till half an hour before sunrise unless such vehicle is provided with lights as follows:

In the case of vehicles mentioned in (a)—A lamp showing a white light in front and a red light at the rear shall be affixed to each side of the front portion of the vehicle and such lamps shall be fixed so that the red light is clearly visible from behind;

In the case of vehicles mentioned in (b)—One lamp showing a white light in front to be attached to the front of the vehicle and one lamp showing a red light to the rear to be attached to the back of the vehicle;

In the case of vehicles mentioned in (c)—One lamp showing a red light to the rear to be attached to the back of the vehicle.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 17th March, 1926.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 7th April, 1926, at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1925.
2. To declare a Dividend on the Ordinary and Preference Shares of the Company.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Arthur Froom, Sir Leslie Hudson, Mr. G. L. Winterbotham and Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji, as Directors.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the Current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th March, to 17th April, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director.

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1926.
C26313

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE STANDARD MILLS, CO. LTD.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at "Bombay House", 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th April, 1926, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 26th March, to FRIDAY, the 9th April, 1926, both days inclusive.

Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents,
By Their Constituted Attorney
S. D. SAKLATVALA.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1926.
C2633

THE HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS, KARLA (POONA DISTRICT)

This Sanatorium opened as usual on 1st of October and is the only one of kind which combines the bounties of ture such as open fresh air, invigorat climate and a copious supply of water the facilities of nice accommodation, dec furniture, pots, utensils, lamps, etc., exceedingly moderate cost.

For full particulars and Forms admission, please apply to:

THE HON. SECRETARIES,
The Hindu Sanatorium Fo Tuberculosis, Karl
Sir Bhalchandra's Bungalow, Girgaum, Bomba

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders the above Company will be held at Registered Office of the Company, No. Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESD 7th April, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the purpose of transacting the follow business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' port and Audited Accounts for year ending 31st December, 192
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir thur Froom, Sir Leslie Hudson, G. L. Winterbotham and Mr. Ma rades Vissanji, as Directors.
4. To elect Directors in Place of t who retire by rotation but are e ble for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the cur year and to fix their remuneratio

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Comp will be CLOSED from 29th March, to 7th April, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For THE BOMBAY COMPANY LT C. H. GOODAL Managing Direct
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agen Bombay, 22nd March, 1926. C263

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1422 of 1925.

HARIDAS DAMODAR ANAND. JI. ..... Pla

Vs.

CHHOTALAL MULCHAND ... Defe

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolu Sale made in the above Suit bearing date the 18th day of January the following immoveable property sold by Public Auction by the Comm of this Honourable Court at the at Kalbadevi Road on Wednesday, day of April, 1926, at the hour of 4 in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or of Pension and Tax Tenure situate and being at Kalbadevi Road, outs Fort, in the Registration Sub-Dist Bombay and assessed with other la the Collector of Land Revenue uncta lector's Old No. 23 and New Survey and Cadastral Survey No. 897 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxe C Ward Nos. 1810, 1811, 3077 ancen and Street Nos. 102, 104, 7, 8 anarg containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts and as follows:—that is to say, on or to the East by Kalbadevi Road, on or t the North by the property of Valu Jamnadas and on or towards the partly by the property of Damodar M ji and partly by the Kolbhat Lane a or towards the West by the proper Morarji Welji.

For further particulars and conditio sale, application should be made at Office of the said Commissioner or at Office of Messrs. MADHAVJI AND Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamec No. 33, Meadows Street, Fort, Bomba

Dated this 22nd day of February, 192

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA
Commissione

C2616

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3886 of 1924.

MAGANLAL CHUNILAL and another ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) ANRAJ BHURAJI and (2) KESHRIMAL BHURAJI, a minor, under the age of 18 years by his guardian-ad-litem Bai Lali, widow of Bhuraji Surana, heirs and legal representatives of Bakhtavarmal Bhuraji, late of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, deceased ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 5th day of November, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Non-Agricultural land or ground called "Shaketar" and situate, lying and being in Andheri, in the Bombay Suburban District and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 1,770 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Non-agricultural No. 117 (part of) New Survey No. 97, Entry No. 236D and Falni Nos. 1, 2, 4 together with the messuages, tenements and hereditaments standing thereon, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the properties of Braz Valad Doming Braz and Ardeshir Kamdin, on or towards the West by the property of Bherulal Sitaram, on or towards the North by site reserved for Public Road and on or towards the South by the property of Ardeshir Kamdin.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Non-Agricultural land or ground, bearing No. 117 (part of) called "Shaketar" and situate, lying and being in Andheri, in the Bombay Suburban District and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and hereinabove referred to as passage, containing by admeasurement six hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 97, Entry No. 236D and Falni Nos. 1, 2, 4, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Braz Doming, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Pandurang Bhau Patil and on or towards the South by the property of Bherulal Sitaram.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHER and HIRALAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C26201

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4424 of 1924.

Bai JAMNABAI, widow of Ranchhordas Hirji. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

KHETSEY LALJI and another. Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 8th day of October, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1926, at the hour of 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Kurla in the Takiwad in the District of Thana, Registration Sub-district of Kurla, Entry No. 3243, New Survey No. 666, containing by admeasurement 51 feet from East to West and 21 feet from South to North or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and structures standing thereon and bearing Municipal No. 25 of Takiwadi and bounded, on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the West by the open ground belonging to Kurla Khot and Chamarwada, on or towards the North by a lane and beyond that by the property of Raghavji Nanji and, on or towards the South by a lane and beyond that by the property of Sheik Hassan Shaik Ali.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C26213

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF UNDIVIDED ONE-FOURTH SHARE IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, SITUATED AT 7, BELLASIS ROAD AND POWALLA STREET

By order and under instructions from Messrs. Jhavery and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees Mr. Cursetji Merwanji Cooper, Erachshaw Merwanji Cooper and Bai Rutonbai Jehangir Cooper, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at No. 7, Bellasis Road, the undivided one-fourth share in the undermentioned properties, on account and risk of Kaikhushroo Merwanji Cooper, the mortgagor, under and by virtue of power of sale contained in the Indenture of Contributory mortgage, dated 27th May, 1921, from the said Kaikhushroo Merwanji Cooper to Dr. P. P. Daruwalla and others and the deed of transfer of mortgage, dated 3rd August, 1923, from P. P. Daruwalla and others to Erachshaw Merwanji Cooper and others:—

PARTICULARS AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—All that undivided one-fourth share of Kaikhushroo Merwanji Cooper alias Engineer in all that piece or parcel of redeemed Foras Freehold land containing by admeasurement 246 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at Charni Road, without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay registered by the Collector of Bombay along with the other land under New Survey No. 1/7171 and 1/7384 and Cadastral No. 1141 and Division No. 4, Girgaum, together with messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward No 2062 (30) and Street No. 9AA and bounded on or towards the North by the property of the said Cursetji Framji Patena, on or towards the South by Powalla Street, on or towards the East by the property of Dossabhoy Rustomji Darugalla, on or towards the West by Powalla Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and the Transferees and their tenants.

SECONDLY—All that undivided one-fourth share of Kaikhushroo Merwanji Cooper alias Engineer in all that piece or parcel of land or ground being a portion of a larger piece of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay in book marked C of the Foras land property under Old No. 464 and New No. 13983, Old Survey No. 247 and New Survey No. 1/3575 and 1/3576, 2/3562, 2-7/3563 and 4B/3561 and Cadastral No. 1/231 and Division No. 10 Byculla together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses hereditaments and premises standing thereupon situate, lying and being at Bellasis Road without the Fort and in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1596 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 3322-4 and Street No. 7/8/9 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Jehangirji Hormusji Mody, on or towards the North by the properties of the Mortgagor and Transferees and on or towards the South by a passage and beyond that by the property of the Mortgagor and Transferees.

THIRDLY—All that undivided one-fourth share of Kaikhushroo Merwanji Cooper alias Engineer in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the factory located thereon together with plants and other accessories, appertaining to the said factory with messuages and buildings built and standing thereon situate on the North of Falkland Road in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1239 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under New Survey Nos. 1/3575, 1/3576 and 2/3562 2-7/3563 and 4B/3561 and Cadastral No. 1231 and Division No. 10, Byculla and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and North of the property of Ardeshir Byramji Limboowalla, on or towards the South by the Falkland Road and on or towards the West by the property of the Bombay Stable Company and which said messuages and premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 3322 (2) (3) Street No. 7A and 7B and are in possession of the Mortgagor.

One Fiat Motor Car bearing No. 3469.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Jhavery and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office in Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from The Bombay Port Trust Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th April, 1926, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises the timber and loose stones, and timber materials for removal from the following incomplete Buildings:—

Building on Plot No. 25 and 46 Sprott Road, near the Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate.

MENESSE & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers And Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OIL MILL TOGETHER WITH THE MACHINERY PLANTS, BOILERS, ROLLERS, ETC., OF THE KESHAVJI KANJI OIL MILLS, (Formerly known as the Merchants' Oil Mills Co.) SITUATE AT LOVE LANE, BYCULLA, IN THE COMPOUND OF HATHI BAUG.

Under instructions of Messrs. Vrajlal and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Karamchand and Co., the Mortgagees and at the risk and account of Keshavji Kanji and Co., the Mortgagors and pursuant to the powers reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 4th January, 1926, Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 10th April, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the above mentioned premises all the stock-in-trade of the Keshavji Kanji Oil Mill including:—

1 Verticle Boiler 12 N.H.P. (Musgrave and Co., London) Boiler Machine of fine rolls 14" x 36 Green Wood Bately Moulding Machine, Hydraulic Pump, Paring Machine Electric Motors of 45 B.H.P. A.C. Rotary Machine, Filter Machine, Rotary Mills with complete plant, 38 Tanks, Store room with large stock of square parts and sundry requirements such as Woollen Bagging Tools, etc., and other sundry goods pertaining to an oil mill.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Vrajlal and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at Oriental Building, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF THE "STOCK-IN-TRALE" OF THE TAILORING SHOP AND "GOOD-WILL" OF THE FIRM OF MESSRS. DIAS SIDDICK & CO.; AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H Moos, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 482 of 1925, (Anthony B. Dias and Ors. vs. Pannahomed Siddick and Ors.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 15th instant at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at 'Apollo Chambers' Colaba Causeway, opposite Hotel Majestic:—.

The "stock-in-trade" of the Tailoring shop and "Good-will" of the firm of Messrs. Dias Siddick and Co., as a going concern in one lot, consisting of woollen tweeds, serges, collars, neck-ties, hats, leather and tin trunks, hosiery, linen, large glass door cupboards, show cases, etc., etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Have you Subscribed
TO
"THE VOLUNTEER"
for 1925?
IF NOT
You have missed a great Chance offered to You;
BECAUSE
IT CONTAINED
Concrete Suggestions and up-to-date Information
ABOUT

1. The National Volunteer Movement,
2. The necessity of military training,
3. The need of physical culture institutions,
4. The need of training, disciplining and organising the youths on a nation-wide scale,
5. The duties and responsibilities of volunteers,

and

Such other important subjects.
But
Don't be disappointed
The Volunteer for 1926
will deal with
All the above subjects again in a more detailed manner than that in which it has *done last year*
Will you miss
This second opportunity offered to you to study the movement?
We are sure You will not
Because
It costs you only Rs. 3 per year for it.
General Manager,
"The Volunteer,"
HUBLI, Karnatak.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-N at 9-30 p.m.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
presents
"MERRIE ENGLAND"
Comic Opera in 2 Acts
By Basil Hood and Edward German.
Cast and Chorus of 60 Performers.
Booking at Rose & Co., up to 5-30 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.
The Heartiest Laugh of your life
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN
"TWO WEEKS"
Adventures with Three Bachelors.
A Saucy Picture Just Naughty enough to be nice.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Colossal Motion Picture Masterpiece in 6 Reels
"SAMSON & DELILAH"
Featuring an all star cast headed by beautiful and talented
MARIA CORDA
The ancient story of Man's Strength ruined by a Woman's wiles and duplicity re-told with particular reference to the Samsons and Delilahs of the Twentieth Century and the Arts employed by both for taming and deceiving each other!

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, and 9-30 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES LD.
Presents
The Mightiest Dramatic Spectacle of all the ages
FOURTH WEEKS' SUCCESSFUL RUN
The Ten Commandments
Spectacles of Grandeur—Miracles of Photography—Tragedy and Romance.
IT IS TEACHING THE WORLD HOW TO LOVE

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30
'OUT of the DUST'
It is a big, clean, thrilling outdoor picture of early prairie life.
ALSO 2 REELS COMEDY.
NEXT WEEK
"SHARAZAD"

Read the full Story.
OF
Lloyd's Folly
ON
THE BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME
BEING
FULL REPRINT OF THE
DISSENTING REPORT
OF
Mr. MANU SUBEDAR
B.A., B.Sc., (Econ.) London
Barrister-at-Law
TO BE HAD AT
BOMBAY CHRONICLE PRESS
Price Ans. 8 only.
or Mofussil Postage extra.

BUY DIRECT AND SAVE.
We are the largest manufacturers of Galvanized, Steel, Brass and Copper Wire and Wire Netting.
Prices on Application:
A FRANCIS & CO.,
43, Moti Seal St., CALCUTTA

AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE
Owing to the film of
"Dr. JACK"
having been mutilated the following Programme is being shewn from the 3rd to the 9th April.
"THE WANDERING JEW"
Featuring
MATHESON LANG
AND
The arrival of the New Viceroy
LORD IRWIN
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
KRISHNA'S SUPER PRODUCTION
IMMORTAL HOPE
Starring MISS EMILLE.
Written and Photographed by:—Mr. CHIMANLAL LUHAR, B.Sc.
Directed by:— Mr. HORSHADROY MEHTA.
Beautiful Historical story of Rajasthan, Alladin's ambition, Hindu-Muslim Unity, Meeting of Rana of Chitor and Sultan of Delhi.
TIME:—5—7—9—11
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE

"THE CRIME of the HOUNDSDITCH"
A highly interesting story of a clever Inventor's great suffering through the loss of his valuable invention. His final escape through the gallantry of a devoted fiancee.
One of the most thrilling films ever made.
ALSO
A LAUGHABLE COMEDY.
DAILY AT:
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES
3 As. 4 As. 8 As. 12 As. & Re. 1.
CROWN CINEMA
MARBLE THEATRE, Sandhurst Road

IMPERIAL
CINEMA, LAMINGTON ROAD
Presents TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM CO'S.
Most Charming Photo-Play
GULBAKAVLI
featuring
Mr. KHALIL, Miss SULTANA, Miss. ZUBEDA, Miss. MOTI & Miss. JAMNA.
RARE CHANCE FOR SCREEN-LOVERS.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:—
at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m
EXTRA SHOWS
On Sat. Sun. & Monday at 3 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS

(Love at Sight)
COMING! COMING! COMING!
THE
Great Eastern Corporation Ltd., Delhi
Will Shortly Present
LIGHT of ASIA
Starring—all Indian cultured and respectable figurants. Scenes—All taken in India. Excellent photography and Beautiful scenery of the East.
WATCH THE DATE. NOTE THE THEATRE
KRISHNA CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE
A Mighty Production of the East.

MY POLITICAL PROGRAMME.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

I gratefully reproduce the following letter received from American friends accompanying a gift of 145 dollars:—

"The signers of the accompanying note are a group of Bostonians and two Westerners who owe you much. Accept the gift we venture to send as a very inadequate expression of our will to ally ourselves with your work. Small as they are, for some of us the gifts have meant sacrifices. We should be glad to have the money used in that part of your work which most directly appeals to us, that in the interests of the untouchables and of Hindu-Muslim unity. Dean Simonds and some of the other signers feel, like Professor Hocking, too little informed as to conditions in India to be quite ready to accept in full your political programme. We all, however, heartily wish to have a part in the work I have mentioned.

"God, who is with you, will surely bring to India the better day of which you are the prophet. Will you not pray sometimes for this America, no less in need of His help?"

I have told them that in accordance with their wishes the amount would be evenly divided between the two activities. But on receiving the letter I could not help feeling sad that even among extremely sympathetic and cultured American friends the movement is so little understood. When, therefore, American friends visit me and ask me how they can help India, I tell them to study the movement not superficially, not from newspapers, not as globe-trotters in a hurry, but as serious students by accurate observation and by gleaning information from all sides and all parties.

AN EXTREMELY SIMPLE PROGRAMME

My political programme is extremely simple. If the donors had added the spinning wheel to untouchability and unity, they would have practically completed it. My opinion is becoming daily more and more confirmed that we shall achieve our real freedom only by effort from within i.e., by self-purification and self-help, and therefore by the strictest adherence to truth and non-violence. Civil disobedience is no doubt there in the back-ground. But Civil Disobedience asks for and needs not a single farthing for its support. It needs and asks for stout hearts with a faith that will not flinch from any danger and will shine the brightest in the face of severest trial. Civil Disobedience is a terrifying synonym for suffering. But it is better often to understand the terrible nature of a thing if people will truly appreciate its benignant counterpart. Disobedience is a right that belongs to every human being and it becomes a sacred duty when it springs from civility or, which is the same thing, love. The anti-untouchability reformers are offering Civil Disobedience against entrenched orthodoxy. Protagonists of Hindu-Muslim unity are resisting with their whole soul those who will divide classes and sects. Just as there may be this resistance against those who will hinder the removal of untouchability or promotion of unity, so must there be resistance against a rule that is stunting India's manhood. It is daily grinding down the starving millions of this vast country. Heedless of future consequences the rulers are pursuing a course of conduct regarding intoxicating drinks and drugs that must, if it remains unchecked, corrupt the toilers of the land and make posterity ashamed of us who are making use of this immoral source of revenue for educating our children. But the condition of this terrible resistance—resistance against orthodoxy, resistance against enemies of unity, and resistance against Government—is possible of fulfilment only by a strong, and if need be a long, course of self-purification and suffering.—"Young India."

News has been received at Delhi that recently a force of police and levies under the command of Mr. A. J. O'Connor, Police Superintendent, Quetta, rounded up the remainder of Ayub's gang at Shista near the border, effected six more arrests, captured six rifles and a quantity of ammunition. Last year seven members of the gang were arrested and Ayub was forced to surrender.

Stiffness, Cramp Aching Muscles?
Sloan's swiftly and surely brings welcome relief
Tired out—muscles stiff and back-aching after a hard day's work? That is the time you'll be glad of the bottle of Sloan's you keep handy in the house.
Just put a little Sloan's on the aching part. Instantly you feel its warming, soothing influence at work and all aching and stiffness is rapidly stopped. No painful rubbing — no waiting — Sloan's penetrates instantly. Keep a bottle handy —see for yourself how quickly it kills the pain of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises and other aches and pains.
"I ALWAYS RECOMMEND SLOAN'S"
Mr. B. Bicknell, 16, Rupert Road, Guildford, writes:—"There is living in my house a woman who has tried many things in the past two years to ease a constant pain in her back. I recommended her to use Sloan's and she now tells me that the pain is a great deal better, that is after 4 days. I shall always recommend Sloan's, and above all have a bottle in the house."

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN
No rubbing — apply lightly for quick relief from pain of
RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURITIS, SPRAINS, STRAINS, CRAMP, BACKACHE, STIFFNESS
Sold by all chemists and bazaars.
Representatives for India: Muller & Phipps (India), Ltd., 14-16 Green St., Bombay; 21 Old Court House St., Calcutta; and Branches.

That Kruschen Feeling.
Grandpa takes Kruschen and in spite of his age feels fit enough to play leapfrog with anyone! That is the "Kruschen feeling." He gets it by dropping into his morning cup of tea or coffee as much Kruschen Salts as will cover a silver 4-anna piece.
Depression, headache, listlessness, constipation are all due to your liver and kidneys not working properly, and allowing poisons to collect in your body. You need six salts to wash those poisons out—the six salts which your body ought to get from your food. If it is not getting them you cannot keep well.
Kruschen Salts contain just those six salts you need. Get a bottle to-day, take a *daily* dose of health, and you too can know what it is like to feel as fit as the fittest and as young as the youngest.
Kruschen Salts
GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK.
Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazaars.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

April 6.

A rise of 3 to 10 points in old crop and 7 to 3 points in new crop in New York futures and 3 to 4 points in Liverpool was reported on the 2nd instant. To-day Reuter reported 17 to 19 points down in old crop and 21 to 20 points in new crop in New York futures. The market eased on some long liquidation. Liverpool was closed on the 5th instant.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 5th instant as follows:—

"Market declined on some signs of improvement in weather."

Report of Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. Agents, Messrs. M. and B Stern:—

"As intimated last week-end the working hours of mills in Lancashire Spinning American Cotton will be increased by several hours per week."

The market acts disappointingly. Consumption looks like being less than expected. Spinners' "takings" seem to be falling off. The Export demand has lessened. Whilst the weather conditions for the New crop have been temporarily unfavourable a few days of fine weather will soon put this right. The acreage reduction does not seem material. If the market advances we advise our friends to realise longs with a view to buying again at a lower level.

After the Easter Holidays the market opened this morning at Rs. 350 i.e. Rs. 2 lower than Thursday's closing rate for Broach April/May and improved to Rs. 350½ on moderate buying by Shroffs and Commission Houses. On scattered selling the market gave way to Rs 349½ and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 349½ and fluctuating within half a rupee closed at the same rate. Commission Houses were moderate buyers.

Broach July/August opened at Rs. 352½ and improved to Rs. 353½ on buying by one Japanese House. Around this level several Shroffs sold causing the value to decline to Rs. 351½ and the market closed at Rs. 352½. Oomra May opened at Rs. 322 and declining to Rs. 320½ closed at Rs. 321, whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 322½ and closed at the same rate. There was very little doing in Oomra Contracts. Bengal May and July were quoted Rs. 263 and Rs. 267 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was very quiet on Thursday last and the demand was limited.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 6 P.M.

Bombay, April 6.

Fully Good Broach April/May	349½
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	352½
Fully Good Bengal May	263
Fully Good Bengal July	267
Fully Good Bengal May	263
Fine Oomra July	322½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 1.

Description.	Super-fine.	Fine	Good	Good
M G Bengal	287	277	265	255
M. G Surat	433	428	418	408
M G Oomra No. 3	338	328	313	
M G Central Provinces No. 1	373	363	348	
M G Central Provinces No. 2	361	351	336	
M G Broach No. 2 ...	375	368	358	350
M G Punjab/American	393	383	372	362
M G Naosari	453	448	438	428

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 6.

Fully Good Broach April/May	349
Fully Good Broach July/August	352
Fully Good Bengal Mty	263
Fully Good Bengal July	267
Fine Oomra May	320
Fine Oomra July	321

READY. APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 6.

	Ready. New.	May.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	285	.....
Bengal Fine M G	272/75	.....
Bengal F G M G	260/65	263
Sindh/Punjab Fine M G	270/72	.....
Sindh/Punjab F G M G	260	.....
Punjab/Americans F G M G	350/80	.....
Wardha/Hingt Fine M G	350/55	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	350/55	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/40	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	330/40	.....
Arvi Fine M G	330/40	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	310/30	.....
Khamgaon/Akola Fine M G	310/30	321
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh F.G. M.G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	368/70	.....
Broach Fully Good M G	360	351
Muthia Fine M.G.	280	.....
Muthia F. G. M. G.	270	.....
Dharwar S G.	.....	.....
Coompta M G	375/80	.....
Westerns M.G.	325/40	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M G	375/80	.....
Cambodia F G M G	415	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	.....	.....
Dhollera F G M G	.....	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 6.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 1st April 1926:—

Cotton	10,441 bales.
Wheat	5,132 Cwts.
Linseed	11,208 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	1,309 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	364 Cwts.
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	906 Cwts.
Castorseed	7,183 Cwts.
Rice	76,456 Cwts.
Myrabollams	2,669 Cwts.
Cottonseed	4,656 Cwts.
Mowrasseed	Nil.
Gram	2,547 Cwts.
Juwar	4,977 Cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	349 Cwts.
Coal	4,983 Tons.

BRUEL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay April 6.

In full-pressed Bales.	1-4-26	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	294	2,84,049	2,65,282
Central India ..	512	329,714	2,85,668
Barsi and Nagar ..	1.141	1,84.833	1,71,475
Hyderabad-Gaorani	229	67,033	88,151
Berar	1,111	4,30,172	5,19,035
Central Provinces ..	708	2.22,536	2,39.744
Total Oomras ..	39,95	15,18,337	15,70,355
Dholera	1.620	1,79.345	1,15,551
N.W. Provinces ..		1,26,902	1,27,779
Rajputana	288	84,927	52,464
Sind-Punjab ..	901	2,37,224	3,36,908
Broach	2,350	2.84.379	1,95.412
Coompta & Dharwar	690	33,248	33,122
Westerns-Northerns	410	21,375	27.548
Coconada	..	1,476	923
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	245	7,698	9,189
Persian	23	2.367	2.200
American	..	1.310	9,062
Egyptian and African		41,974	29,538
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		468	3,487
Total	10,441	25,41,030	25,13,536

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales	1st Sept. to 25th Mar. 1-4-26	This year	Last year
Europe	3,692	3,58,103	3,74,181
Japan & China ..	13,150	11,68,611	11,13.855
Coast Ports ..		18,587	12,558
Up-country by Rail. ..		55,773	8,618
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		71.677	81,022
Total ..	16,842	16,72,751	15 90,314

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 5.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 24,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain
Day's Exports to Continent 18,000 bales.

FRIDAY'S.

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 9,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 6,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Continent 2,000 bales.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK—

May	18.68—.17
July	18.18—.19
October	17.51—.21
Spot Cotton at New York	19.20—.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.21—.16

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS—

May	17.96—.14
October	16.30—.14

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 17-7/8
Demand Bills 4.85.87
Silver Commercial Bars—
Foreign Mined 65-3/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

New York, April 5.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK—

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	18.68—.17
July	18.18—.19
October	17.51—.21
December	17.20—.20

Liverpool, April 5.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool

Months.	To-day's prices.
Market closed.	

London, April 5.

Market closed.

New York, April 5.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U S Ports 101,000 bales.
Week's Exports to Great Britain 39,000 bales
Week's Exports to France and Continent 89,000 bales.
Week's Exports to Japan 14,000 bales.
Stock of Cotton at U S Ports 1,136,000 bales
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 1,677 000 bales.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, April 6.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay):—

		Rs. As. Ps.
KHADI:—		
Textile	Per lb	0 13 6
Century	,,	0 12 0
Jacob	,,	0 12 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 12 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 12 0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0 11 6
Jamshed	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34|40 In.—		
Standard	,,	1 2 9
Century	,,	1 2 6
Hindustan	,,	1 3 0
Fazel (Mahal)	,,	1 3 0
Phoenix	,,	1 2 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 2 6
Menekji (Patangia)	,,	1 1 9
Kaliamardan	,,	1 2 6
Daud Sahib	,,	1 1 3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 3 0
Hindustan	,,	1 2 9
David Mills	,,	1 3 0
Apollo	,,	1 3 0
E D Sassoon	,,	1 2 6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1 2 0
Swan Finlay	,,	1 2 0
Gold Mohor	,,	1 1 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 32-42 In.—		
Textile (Mand	,,	1 1 6
Spring (Merchant)		1 1 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 1 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1 0 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 1 3
Sakuntala	,,	1 1 0
Sundari Brand	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 3 0
Jacob E D	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 2 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 0
Century	,,	1 1 6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 0 0
1368 Tata		3 4 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4 12 0
Jamshed	,,	4 12 0
Century	,,	5 0 0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	5 0 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5 4 0
BLEACHED CHECK:—		
Kasturchand Mill:—	,,	6 5 0
Bombay United	,,	0 0 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	12 4 0
Textile Mills 23 1/2	,,	5 0 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	9 5 0
Hindustan	,,	9 6 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 12 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	1 0 6
Textile	,,	1 0 6
Spring (Merchant)		1 1 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 11 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 11 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb	1 5 6
Great	,,	1 5 0
Phoenix	,,	1 6 0
CHADAR KORI CALENDER:—		
Hindustan	Per piece	0 0 0
David	,,	0 0 0

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 6.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 1020
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1080
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1065

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 127.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 155 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 201½.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 159.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276½.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.86 1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 140.90.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.23
London—Brussels Frcs. 133.00.
London—Rome Liras 121.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 6.

Market Rates:—
Bank Telegraphic 1/5 13/16.
Bank Demand 1/5 27/32.
Doc. Acceptance 3m/st 1/6 3/32.
American Dollars 276 1/2.
Hongkong Dollars 155 1/2.
Shanghai 201 1/4.
Japan 127 1/4.
Singapore 159.
Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 6.

3 months 4 13/32 per cent.
6 months 4 7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
Money 1 month 5½ per cent.
Money 2 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Money 6 months 4½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, April 6.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/10/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/11/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/12/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/13/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/13/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/15/0.

London, April 5.

Bar gold ready. s. 84/10.
Silver ready, d. 30/0.
Silver forward, d. 30/1.
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. China was seller at higher rate. Buyers scarce. Think some further decline possible.
Sovereigns Ready 13/8/0.
Sovereigns Forward 13/8/9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/12/6.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 6.

Ready:—21/11.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 21/10/3. At 6 p.m. 21/10/9.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 21/11/3. At 6 p.m. 21/11/9.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 0/2/6.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 0/3/9.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 6.

Ready:—68/13/0.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 68/10. At 6 p.m. 68/12.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 68/13. At 6 p.m. 68/14.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 68/12. At 6 p.m. 68/13.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar:—Opening As. 10.
Vaida Visak:—Opening Rs. 1.
Tone:—Market steady.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 6.

Ready as well as Forward Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing Price-Levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
—Ready Rs. 15/10 per cwt.
Shipment March Sh. 15/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July/Sept Sh 14/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct./Dec. Sh. 14/11 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/6 per cwt.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/5 per cwt.
Shipment March Sh. 14/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 6.

Clan Macnier, Lurbom, Liverpool.
Algic, Ricca, New York.
Britania, Jones, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

April 7.

Bandra, Hemmings, Busreh.
Jalavijaya, Beatson, Calcutta.
Skuld, Gabrielson, Bankok.
C/ Exeter, Elliott, Karachi.

LOADING.

April 6.

Steamer Khandalla for Durban.
Steamer Nizam for Java and Rangoon.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, April 6.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Querimba, 4772, N F 6/4, M M and Co.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, 5389, London, 10/4, M M and Co.
3 C/ Exeter, 6023, L'pool, 7/4, K Nixon and Co.
4 Charlbury, 2997, Hamburg, 7/4, L Edwards Ltd.
5 Sado Maru 3627, Kobe, 11/4, N R Kaisha.
6 Kildrechet, 3898, Karachi, 15/4 L Edwards Ltd.
7 Margha, 5091, Dunkirk, 8/4, M M & Co.
8 Isonzo II, 3428, N D 10/4, L Triestino and M I.
10 Khandalla, 3289, Durban, 14/4 M M & Co.
11 Knorville City, 3450, Colombo 8/4, M M & Co.
14 Algic, 3373, Calcutta, N F Volkart Bros.
15 Genova 4201, Genoa, 15/4, L Triestino & M I.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hoogkerk, 3170, Hamburg, 8/4, F D. Sassoon and Co.
2 Shinnoh Maru 3582, Japan, 10/4, O S. Kaisha.
3 Bandra, 1877, P. Gulf, 7/4, M M & Co.
4 Vasna, 2043, Busreh, 9/4, M M & Co.
7 Penang Maru, 3215, Japan 8/4, N G Kaisha.
8 Nagpore, 3226, China, 9/4, M M & Co.
10-11 Olympia 3298, Liverpool 14/4 Grahamas Trading Ci.
12/13 Crewe Hall, Karachi. N F James Finlay and Co.
15 Bankura, 1905, P Gulf, N F M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Capo-di-Monte, 3544, Karachi, 10/4, L T and M I S N Co.
D/E Dogra, 3281, Calcutta N F T M and Co.
G Ahmedi, 1331, P Gulf 7/4, S Hassam and Co.
K Taiea, 3756, Madras, 9/4, M M & Co.
L/M Dara, 3082 Jeddah, 10/4, T Morrison and Co.
N Othello, 3277, Karachi, N F J Finlay, and Co.
O Oosicappelle, 348, M'Coast, 7/4, Merchant S N Co.
O/S Jayaini, 2627, Jeddah, N F H S Shushtary and Co.
P Gairsoppa, 3227, N F N F M M & Co.
Q Skuld, 649 Bankok, 7/4 F F Campbell & Co.
Q/R Jalavijaya, 2297, Calcutta, 7/4 Scindia S N Co.

EXPORTS.

April 6.

S S Kaisar-I-Hind for London:—8 bales goat and sheep skins M Nissim, 70 cwt Indian chutney F Nowroji, 110 cwt sandal wood slips S Nowroji and Co, 4 cases cotton prints Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 5 pkges woollen carpets and rugs Cox King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 18 bales woollen carpets and rugs Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 12 bales cow hides H. B Ramji, 32 bales cow hides A Abdoola and Co, 17 bales goat and sheep skins A Abdoola and Co, 8 bales goat and sheep skins H R Rehmanbhai and Co, 4000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 11 bales ciw calf skins M Ladak, 13 bales goat and sheep skins M Ladak, 13 bale woollen carpets Army and Navy Co-operative Society Ltd, 81 bales hemp KH Lakhmanji and Co, 500 cwt myrabollams K Megjee, 37 cwt deer horns Ladhabhoy Thana and Sons, 16 bdles fox and rata skins H A M Sawal, 8 bdles cotton and woollen carpets M M T Afshar, 100 cases sandal wood oil Thos Cook and Son Ltd, 10 cwt cardamoms seed J Rahimtoola, 84 cwt condiment D D Framji and Co, 25 cases bustles Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 28 bales cotton rugs B Mahashukhram and Co, 200 cwt buffalo horns M Hassam.

S S Olympia for Barcelona:—125 bales cotton Itaiindia Cotton Co Ltd.

For Glasgow:—10 tons timber M Kenzies Ltd, 4092 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co, 4950 massoor Ralli Bros.

For Liverpool:—12 bales wool Shamji Mal 64 bales wool K Esmail, 45 bales wool M Nissim, 1500 cwt myrabollams V Bhasker, 31 bales wool H Ramgopal, 10006 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co, 3025 cwt linseed oil cake R J Daver Ltd, 40 bales wool The Bombay Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—29 bales wool Shamji Mal, 5 cases sheep casings M F Mohammed Saifuddin and Co, 208 cwt gum Arabic O. Arjion.

S S Charlbury for Hamburg:—5 bales cow hides H M Halim and Co, 143 cwt cassia L Ebramjee, 200 cwt poppyseed Volkart Bros.

For Bremen:—2499 cwt ground nuts Ralli Bros.

S S City of Exiter for Liverpool:—1000 cwt myrabollams K Megjee, 50 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co.

For Marseilles:—58 cwt bees wax P Kowarjee and Co.

S S Capodimonte for Genoa:—165 bales cotton S Hemraj and Co, 4000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros, 1 bale cotton fly Textile Products Ltd, 300 tons iron old scrapes and plates Commercial Italo India Ltd.

For Marseilles:—2 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd, 101 cwt mustard seed Tamboli and Co.

S S Margha for Dunkirk:—165 bales cotton A Khimji and Co, 3000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 500 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros, 100 cwt buffalo horns Ladhabhoy Thana and Sons, 825 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 56 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 1100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Havre:—353 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd, 770 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 511 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 440 bales cotton Chachaty Cotton Export, 55 bales cotton L Dreyfus and Co, 62 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 4000 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 400 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 600 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros, 2500 cwt myrabollams K Megjee, 440 bales cotton K Devchand and Co Ltd, 186 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

S S Snowdon for Dunkirk:—62 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Genova for Genoa:—210 bales cotton Italindia Cotton Co Ltd, 55 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 2500 cwt linseed Volkart Bros, 3000 cwt ground nuts Volkart Bros, 110 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 1999 cwt ground nuts Ralli Bros, 7200 castorseed Ralli Bros, 500 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Othello for Barcelona:—650 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—125 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 125 bales T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Hull:—35 cwt scrap iron, Greaves Cotton Co Ltd.

For Ghent:—245 cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hoogkerk for Amsterdam:—8 bales cow hides H M Edwards & Co.

For Rotterdam:—200 cwt bone-meal F Ibrahim and Co Ltd.

For Antwerp:—30 bales hemp S Baldeodas, 30 cwt gum ghatly D Mawjee and Co, 1925 cwt linseed oil cake N V Velmohamed, 102 casks goat skins H M Edwards and Co.

For Hamburg:—50 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 102 cwt rape seed G Hansraj and Co.

S S Penang Maru for Moji:—100 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd, 100 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—700 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 100 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 800 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—120 cwt shark fins E Moledina, 4 cwt fish mows E Moledina, 31 cwt shark fins R Jamaibhoy, 119 shark fins and fish mows R Dhanjee and Co.

S S Nagpore for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—5 cwt Indian condiments F Nowroji, 3 cases fox skin H A M Sawal, 3 cases fox skin M Saidahmed, 1 bdle fox skin Md. F Md Akram, 2 bdle fox skin Ma Md S Kapur, 600 bales cotton W H Brady and Co Ltd, 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd. 250 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Kobe:—600 bales cotton C Damji and Sons. 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co, 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—700 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sinnoh Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton N Manjal and Co, 130 bales cotton Vardhman Bros Ltd, 37 bales cotton Ali Bros, 100 bales cotton S Purshottam, 200 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co, 2000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sodo Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton Ozu-Burin and Co Ltd. 501 bales cotton N Futchaliy, 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton Ozu-Burin and Co Ltd, 400 bales cotton F Ebrahim and Co Ltd.

For Hongkong:—275 bales cotton C Bomanjee and Co.

IMPORTS.

April 6.

S S Ranchi from London. Agents:—M M and Co.

From London:—105 cases quinine and medicine, 165 cases lime juice, 625 cases whisky, 445 cases gin, 75 cases beer, 277 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 162 cases wines, 120 cases provisions, 95 cases hams and becon, 196 cases boot polish, 185 cases biscuits, cocoa, chocolate and confectionery, 53 cases olive oil and castor oil, 265 cases O'stores and vinger, 54 cases alabastine wall distemper, 31 cases typewriters, 37 cases cycles and parts, 43 cases drappery, 24 cases cheese, 30 cases iron tacks, 71 cases pipe clay blocks, 55 cases sherry, 20 cases sauce, 100 cases wine cairns, 45 cases stout, 30 cases jams, 23 cases herrings, 7 boxes sovereigns, 42 boxes bar gold, 6 boxes gold coins, 20 cases essences, 16 c ases shoes, 1236 casks cement, 132 casks tallow, 550 casks lump whiting, 200 D/bags whip whiting, 795 bdles iron tubes, 400 bundles steel piping, 100 bdles tie bars, 152 pkges angles, plates, and tubes etc., 113 pkges toilet requisite, 51 pkges photo material, 700 bdles yellow metal sheets, 77 bags glass jars, 2142 pieces E'ware troughs, 22 cases sugar, 16000 bags sugar, 24 cases oat meal and pearl barley, 24 bags arrow root and corn flour, 32 bags mustard, 26 bags cottons and woollens, 20 bags glass ware, 27 bags paper, 39 bales paper, 28 cases ink, 45 cases salt, 20 cases paint, 198 kegs paint, 15 cases stationery, 25 cases printed books, 20 cases hard ware, 13 cases screws, 31 cases common and toilet soap, 20 cases colours, 1 case lubricating oil, 12 cases candles, 20 cases oil varnish, 17 cases motor cars, 15 drums copper cable, 13 cases electric cable, 16 casks zinc sheets, 13 cases lamps and lamp ware, 23 cases syrup, 22 cases tinned fish, 12 cases spirits, 19 casks ivory, 16 cases lead bars, 18 cases champange, 20 kegs distemper, 22 boxes salmon, 20 cases E'ware, 10 cases clothing, 11 bales clothing, 10 cases lemon squash, 28 cases vacuum brake parts, 15 cases toys, 21 cases blacking, 6 cses copper wire, 5 cases blankets, 5 cases carpets.

From Aden:—3 boxes specie, 56 bags gum Arabic, 10 bags gum myrah, 20 jottas saithran.

From Marseilles:—14 bales carpets, 14 bales silk yarn, 25 cases silk yarn, 100 cases brass circles, 156 cases pharmaceuted products, 90 cases brandy, 33 cases liquors, 25 cases art silk thread, 38 cases cochineal, 23 cases imitation gold and silver thread and lametta, 17 cases castor and olive oil, 10 cases silk, 15 cases ribbons, 45 cases safron, 25 cases wine, 1600 cases tiles, 600 pkges tiles, 50 kegs soda hyposulfite, 200 bags French chalk, 1000 bags almonds, 65 bdles tyres and tubes, 75 bdles soap, 25 kegs colours, 6 cases silk goods, 11 cases umbrellas and fittings, 20 rolls lead, 10 cases silk waste, 8 cases art silk and tissues, 10 cases indigo, 5 cases mineral water, 4 cases essential oil, 6 cases perfumery.

From Bordeaux/London:—20 cases essence of peppermeant, 739 cases brandy, 9 cases wine, 18 cases sardines and cherries, 5 cases bottles, 7 cases paper.

From Charenti/London:—86 cases cognac, 1179 cases brandy.

From Hamburg/London:—2 cases toys, 3 cases hollow glass, 6 cases hollow ware, 3 cases enamelled ware.

From Rotterdam:—10 cases cheese, 1301 vegetable produces, 28 cases shoe polish, 8 cases silk yarn.

From Amsterdam/London:—10 cases cheese, 16 cases cologne, 60 cases beer, 19 cases chemicals, 4 cases essential oil, 8 cases essences.

From Oslo:—24 bales paper.

From Portsaid:—35 cases brandy, 35 cases wine, 20 cases grape juice.

S S Bandra from Busrah. Agents:—M M and Co.

From Busrah:—36 bags old brass.

From Bushire:—141 bags A kernel, 19 bags gum, 24 bags raisins, 20 bags almonds, 66 bdles goat skins, 5 cases intestine.

From Muscat:—170 bags dry dates, 979 sardines, 12 bdles salted fish, 2 bdles specie.

From Kuwet:—1 bdle silver, 11 bdles specie, 23 bdles empty gunnies, 59 chests salted fish.

From Bahrein:—6 tons gold coins and pearl, 25 cases ghee, 2 bdles wool, 2 bdles skin.

From B/Abbas:—11 bags almonds, 31 bags pistas, 26 bdles rose buds.

From Varewal:—253 bales cotton, 1 pkt currency notes.

From Lingha:—2 bdles specie.

From Karachi:—2 bdles specie.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Per md.	April 6. Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	56 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	56 8 0
Brass, English	1½	55 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	55 8 0
Brass, English	2	55 8 0
Brass, German	3/4 to 2	53 8 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Per md.	April 6. Rs. a. p.
Copper French	3/4	56 12 0
Copper French	2	58 4 0
Copper German	2	57 0 0
Copper German	1	58 8 0
Copper German	1¼	57 8 0
Copper American	1½	60 0 0
Copper American	1¾	60 0 0
Copper American	2	60 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		56 8 0
Panchteka joint		25 8 0
Copper, English Bars		56 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		70 0 0
Lead Rangooni		26 8 0
Lead, Country		23 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	52 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	51 12 0
Koger Brass Metal	1¼	51 8 0
Koger Brass Metal 1½ to 1¾ to 2		51 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		58 8 0
American Copper	3/4	58 0 0
American Copper	1, 1¼	60 0 0
English Copper	3/4	57 0 0
English Copper	2	57 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, April 6.

Shapurji	No. 6½	0 7 0
Finix	No. 6½	0 7 3
Kilachand	No. 8½	0 8 6
David	No. 10½	0 9 0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 9 3
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 9 6
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0 9 14
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0 9 14
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 10 6
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 10 6
Japan	No. 20	0 12 6
Japan	No. 32	0 15 6
Japan	No. 40	1 3 6
Japan	No. 42½	1 5 6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 6.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 74/14
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 91/8
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/12
5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 99/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 102/11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 104/14
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/10
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs 106/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106/10
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

SECOND DAY OF NATIONAL WEEK.

Public lecture at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road, by Pundit Iqubal Narain Gurtu on "How Shall We Serve?", Pundit Hirdya Nath Kunzru presiding, 6 p.m. (S.T.).

Mr Khadilkar's lecture under the auspices of the F Ward Congress Committee at Jain Sevak Wadi, at 7 p.m., Mr. L. G. Khare to preside.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

Prof. K. G Rao's lecture on "Physical Culture" and demonstration, Congress House, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 8.

Prof. Deydhar and Patwardhan's lecture on "Part of Music in National Life," Congress House, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 9.

P. and O. s.s. "Ranpura" with English mails of March 25, due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 10.

The s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind leaves with the English mails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Tenants' Association Meeting, Apollo Bunder, Alfred Sailors' Home, Superintendent's Quarters, 6-15 p.m.

Exhibition of the Petit Gymnasium, the Esplanade, 5-15 p.m., Sir D. M. Petit to preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Thursday, the 8th inst.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Wednesday the 7th April 1926 at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

26399

WELLINGTON CYCLES.

In our Dak issue of the 29th ultimo in the advertisement of the Wellington Cycle and Motor Co., Hornby Road, Bombay, the price of the Wellington All-British Gents Roadster Cycle was wrongly stated to be Rs. 60. "Rs. 60" was a printer's mistake for Rs. 90, which is the correct price of the cycle.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar on "Malaria" to-morrow (Thursday) in Rangaris Chawl at Kalachowki Road, Lalbagh at 9 p.m. (S.T.).

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 5th April 1926 to 6 a.m. of 6th idem.

Small-pox 8 attacks 3 deaths; Cholera, Plague and Influenza Nil attack, Nil death. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 76.

Total mortality this day last year 103.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, MATUNGA.

As the Committee has addressed Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar of Madras to preside at the ensuing General Body Meeting and pending reply from him, the General Body Meeting which was announced to be held on the 11th inst. has been provisionally adjourned to 25th inst. at 4-30 p.m.

THANA AND GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Congressmen in the Thana District are earnestly requested to enroll themselves as voters for the forthcoming Council and Assembly elections by applying in writing at the mamlatdar's Kacheri nearest to their place of residence.

Secretaries of all Taluka Congress Committees in the District are requested to afford til possible assistance to intending voters in the matter of enrolment.

G WARD AND NATIONAL WEEK.

The programme for National Week is as follows:—

Saturday (10th)—Spinning demonstration for 24 hours (if members are available).

Sunday (11th)—Spinning competition 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. (one hour only).

Monday (12):—Public meeting at 9 p.m. at the open ground, near the New Bridge Dadar.

Duty, in the morning and evening, volunteers Sawk khadi and enrol members for the Congress. On Sunday morning a big procession will take place for the convenience of the public. We have opened a temporary shop in the open ground, near New Bridge, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

MANDVI DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Mandvi District Congress Committee was held on Monday last at the "Swadeshi" Office when the Vice-President, Dr. Jethalal Vora occupied the chair. In view of the letter from the B. P. C. C. the following resolution was adopted by the Council:—

"That in view of the personal explanation given by Sjt. B. N. Mahishery on behalf of himself and Sjt. D. K. Mehta, the Co-Secretary, the Council accepts their resignations and appoints Sjt. Verchand Panachand Shah and Sjt. Vallabhdas Fulchand Mehta as Joint Secretaries of the Mandvi District Congress Committee. And the Secretaries be authorised to take the charge of everything from the Secretaries of the B. P. C. C.

"The Council further resolves that the members of "B" Ward Congress Committee should pay in their subscription on or before the 30th April 1926, and if they fail to pay the subscription, they will cease to be the members. And that the Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. be informed of the above resolution and they be further informed with regard to the requisition sent in, that according to rule No. 8 of the Mandvi D. C. C. the Council has got the power of filing vacancies and henceforth there is no necessity of calling a General Meeting."

B. P. C. C. AND GENERAL ELECTIONS

The Jt. Hon. Secretary, B. P. C. C. writes:—

"Applications are invited for two seats on the Assembly for Non-Mahomedan Constituency and one seat for the Mahomedan Constituency as also for six Non-Mahomedan and two Mahomedan for the Provincial Legislative Council. Applicants must be members of the Congress and must subscribe to the General Policy of Congressmen in the Assembly and the Council as laid down by the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi and must also sign the pledge. Applications must be forwarded to the Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, "Congress House," 414, Girgaum Back Road on or before 6 p.m. (S.T.) To-morrow (on Thursday). Forms of application together with the General Policy and the Pledge will be supplied at the Congress Office, 414, Girgaum Back Road on any day upto 5 p.m. (S.T.)"

HIGH COURT

7 YEARS FOR STEALING A PIECE OF CLOTH

In the Second Criminal Sessions at the High Court of Bombay.

King Emperor

vs.

Ebrahim Mahmad ..... Accused.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madgaonkar and a common jury one Ebrahim Mahmad was charged with having stolen a piece of cloth from the Willingdon Boys' Home, Sankli Street.

Mr. Y. B. Rege, Barrister-at-Law appeared for the Crown.

The complainant Robert MacArthur who is the Superintendent of the Willingdon Boys' Home was putting some money in the safe at about 4 p.m on the 12th March last. The accused got in and took away a piece of cloth measuring 36 yards from the counter. The watchman Gulam Mahmad, whom the accused passed by, on suspicion arrested the accused. On search the cloth was found and was identified as belonging to the Willingdon Boys' Home. The accused was, thereupon, made over to the police.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused. His Lordship accepted the verdict of the jury and taking into consideration, all the Previous convictions of the accused sentenced the accused to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and ordered him to notify his residence to the Police for five years after his release from jail. The accused was also classified as a Habitual offender.

BACK TO JAIL FOR 5 YEARS

TEMPTED BY SILVER ANKLETS.

In the Second Criminal Sessions at the High Court of Bombay.

King-Emperor.

vs.

Laxman Dhondu ..... Accused.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madgavkar and a common jury Laxman Dhondu was charged with the theft of a silver anklet.

Mr. Y. B. Rege, Barrister-at-Law appeared for the Crown.

The facts of the case are:—

The complainant Dhahtya Bapoo was boarding a tram-car at the junction of Bhendi Bazaar and Sandhurst Road at about 3 p.m. on 21 March last. He was carrying his 2 years old daughter in his arms. She had two silver anklets on her legs. The complainant feeling a jerk from behind and on hearing the cry of his daughter, looked behind and found the accused with one of the silver anklets in his hand.

The accused was arrested by a Police Constable on traffic duty who deposed that he saw the accused dropping the anklet on the ground.

The accused pleaded innocence and said that the anklet was unscrewed on account of the scuffle that took place between him and certain friends of the complainant.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty and His Lordship, in view of his several previous convictions sentenced the accused to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and ordered him to notify his residence to the police for five years after his release from jail. The accused was ordered to be from jail. The accused was ordered to be classified as habitual offender.

A GRAND PERFORMANCE.

IN AID OF MUSLIM GIRLS' EDUCATION FUND.

A grand performance takes place on the 12th instant (Sasi Ead) at the Gaiety Theatre from 6 to 8 p.m. The entertainment is organized by Atiya Begum in aid of the Muslim Girls' Eduction Fund, and will exhibit some highly artistic and interesting features with regards to the music and Art of India. A series of living pictures will be shown representing the Ajanta and Bagh cave paintings, a statue of the buddhistic period and a miniature of the Mogul period. An attempt at reviving the ancient dance of "Lasya" will be made. This is the original dance upon which the modern "Garba" is based. Mr. Pandarkar will give one or two songs. Other equally interesting items will fill a programme of two hours. It is to be hoped that the public will patronize this beautiful and unique show.

Tickets can be had from:—Atiya Begum, Ridge Road; Dr. Nowrange, Laburnum Road; and the Gaiety Theatre, opposite Bori Bunder.

Mr. Abdullah Husain is very kindly helping in every possible way in carrying out the programme.

LADY WILSON'S HEALTH

SIR LESLIE NOT TO RETURN BEFORE JULY.

A message from Government House says:—

Information has been received that Lady Wilson is now in a nursing home in London, and that her recovery is likely to take a considerable time. In these circumstances it is improbable that His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson will be able to return to Bombay before the end of June.

MR. A. PEERBHOY.

TO CONTEST BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

BOMBAY, April 6.

Mr. Ahmed Abdeen Peerbhoy, B.A., is standing as an Independent Nationalist Candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Bombay City Mahomedan Constituency.—A.P.

PRETENCE OF PROCURING GIRLS.

ROGUES SENTENCED FOR CHEATING.

How two Bohra merchants were duped by two rogues under the pretence of procuring girls was narrated at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, when Deputy Inspector Rahu charged Abdul Rehman Shaikh Mohmed and Soma Samaiya with cheating.

The evidence showed that Alimohmed Abdulali and Mohmedhussein Ibrahim, two Bohras, went about a month ago to Apollo Bunder for a drive at 9 p.m. They stopped their gharry near Hotel Majestic to see the dancing which was going on at the time when the accused, it was alleged, approached them and asked if they wanted a girl. The complainants did not take notice at first and halted at some distance. The accused again approached them and repeated the question and demanded Rs. 20 in advance, while the payment to the girl they left to the complainants' discretion. The complainant No. 1 then paid Rs. 15 to the first accused who went to fetch a girl while the second accused stood there as surety. The complainants waited for about half an hour, but the first accused did not turn up and the second accused also left the complainants to go in search of his friend and he too made himself scarce. On the 27th ultimo again the complainants were standing near Hotel Majestic at about 9 p.m., when the second accused came and made the same offer as before. The complainants asked the accused to get the girl first and he pointed out a girl standing on the corridor as an available person. The complainants made the accused sit in their victoria and told him to accompany them as far as Flora Fountain where their motor car was waiting and handed him over to a police consable on duty at that place.

The first accused was then arrested and both of them were charged with cheating.

Two other witnesses gave evidence to the effect that they were also approached by the accused with similar proposals.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty, but were convicted on evidence. The first accused was sentenced to five months and second to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

"OFFICIALS AND ELECTIONS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In all civilised countries endowed with democratic forms of government, the permanent executive officers are not expected to have anything to do with politics; much less, therefore, with the principles and the persons involved in the elections. The reason why they are prevented by law from interfering with the elections is that the prestige and influence they command by virtue of their position should not act as dead-weight either in favour of, or against, any of the contestants. Any violation of the law by any officials high or low is, as must be, drastically dealt with. This is so in all civilised countries except in India. In our country, under the present system of government, the officers are well night omnipotent. The are not amenable to public opinion, for they are not infact, held answerable to the public. The latest instance of the official irresponsibility was furnished by the scenes in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the day fixed for the election of its President. There were three candidates. Messrs. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee, R. M. Chinoy and Salehbhoy Barodawalla. The last named gentleman retired from the arena, quite unexpectedly, at the last moment. The official hereirchy was bent upon putting Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalljee to rout and so they manoeuvred. Mr. Chinoy was elected. If the list of those who took part in the voting is examined and analysed it will be clear as crystal that the success of Mr Chinoy was due, mainly if not entirely to the support accorded to him by the nominated members of the Corporation who always dance to the tune of the officials. A majority of the elected members recorded their votes in favour of Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalljee. That the officials were biassed in favour of Mr. Chinoy and had determined to put Mr. Laljee out of the way, was clear as day light; and it is an open secret that they canvassed support for Mr. Chinoy's candidature and did everything they could think of and do to avert what they regarded as disastrous, namely, the election of Mr. Hooseinbhoy. The Police Commissioner was with Mr. Salehbhoy in the meeting in Municipal Commissioner's room the upshot of which all was Mr. Salehbhoy's decision to stand out of the election fray. Mr. Salehbhoy probably acted wisely in consideration of his own interests. He has just now been appointed Sheriff of Bombay. But the conduct of the officials concerned demands an enquiry. The question is how can an enquiry be instituted? If it can be, will it serve the purpose? These are questions which I hope will receive the careful consideration they call for at the hands of the leaders of the people's representatives and the general public.—Yours, etc.

M. B. DOSHI.

PUNJAB CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S APPEAL TO VOTERS

LAHORE, April 5.

A meeting of the Executive Council of the Punjab Congress Committee will be held on the 9th April to consider and decide on the steps to be taken in the direction of running the next general elections. The General Secretary has issued another appeal to the voters to support the Congress candidates in preference to others. The candidates are required to subscribe to the creed and programme of the Congress and accept to sign the proposed Congress mandate.—A. P.

A Johannesburg message says the Air Force fliers arrived here on Monday evening and were accorded a warm official and public welcome.

CIVIL RESISTANCE.

NATIONAL PARTY'S RESOLUTION.

BOMBAY, April 6.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Secretary, Indian National Party, sends the following:—

In the report of the proceedings of the Indian National Party Conference held at Bombay on April 3rd and 4th the word "promote" in resolution I (c) (3) is a mistake for "permit." The sub-clause adopted by the Conference was the following:—

"The National Party may "permit" (not "promote") as occasion may demand a movement of individual or group resistance to authority for definite objects on particular occasions in particular localities."—A. P.

THE BOMBAY LEGAL AID SOCIETY.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The first Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at the Servants' of India Society Hall, on Monday the 5th April, 1926, with Mr. N. M. Joshi M.L.A. in the chair. The Report of the work done during the last year was adopted. The following office-bearers were appointed for the ensuing year.

President: Mr. N. M. Joshi M. L. A., Vice Presidents: Mr. H. A. H. Payne, and Mr. S. B. Dadyburjor; Executive Committee: Messrs. F. A. Vakil, B. G. Kher,, K. G. Dubash, V. V. Bhadkamker, Purshottam Trikamdas, A. C. Amin, K. F. Nariman, J. C. Forbes, M. M. Bhesania; Hon. Secretary: Mr. N. H. Pandia, Hon. Treasurer: Mr. R. M. Mankodi, Hon. Auditor: Mr. Manilal D. Nanavaty.

APPEAL TO LAWYERS.

The future activity of the Society was discussed and it was resolved that boards of the Society should be placed in prominent places, in the areas inhabited by the poorer classes and that offices should be opened in a locality, where members of the Society may attend in rotation and give free legal aid in deserving cases. It was further resolved to appeal to the legal profession to join the Society, by becoming members thereof or by becoming members as well as by offering to give legal aid to the poor, by attending to such cases as the Society may entrust to them.

WORK DONE IN 1925.

The Report shows that during the year twenty one applications for legal aid, mostly on the Civil Side, were submitted to the Committee and legal aid was given to all the applicants. Of the applicants, 10 were Hindus, 5 were Mahomedans, 4 were Parsees, one was a Jew and one an Anglo-Indian. Legal assistance was given to four applicants to recover wages, to one applicant to recover the title-deeds of his property from his legal adviser, to three applicants to recover their shares in the estate of their relatives to three applicants to recover various sums of money lent and advanced by them, aggregating Rs. 18,900; to one applicant, for the recovery of damages from a Railway Company for the death of a relative; to one applicant against his legal advisers in respect of costs due by him and to eight applicants in respect of miscellaneous other matters. Besides these, free legal advice was given to twenty-nine persons. The Society is at present acting on behalf of its clients in two suits pending in the High Court on the Original Side, one suit in the Small Causes Court and two suits are about to be filed in the High Court. One appeal from the Mofussil was filed in 'forma pauperis,' but the applicant being beyond time by forty-five days, the delay was not excused by the High Court.

One matter was referred to the Society for disposal by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and as a result of the Committee's efforts an amicable settlement of the dispute was arrived at and the Society duly communicated the fact to his Lordship the Chief Justice.

The number of members of the Society at the end of the year was 29. A larger membership is urgently needed to cope with the growing demand on the services of the Society.

IRREGULARITIES ON B. B. & C. I. RY LINE.

Mr. Jhabvala complains as follows:—

On stations beyond Dadar one of the two sides of the train is kept locked up but when trains halt at stations halting on the side of these platforms where the doors are closed the provision for opening the doors by the porters is so unsatisfactory that the III class passengers especially have often times to clamber down either by the wrong side or through the windows at the peril of their lives. Only the other day a family of Hindu ladies and children were fumbling for an open door. Not finding any they got a porter to open one but by the time some 3 or 4 children had got in, the train steamed off and the ladies, screaming and crying, were left on the platform. The children had ornaments on their persons and the condition of the mothers left behind can very well be imagined. It is of great importance that provision should be made to open the doors if they are to be closed and especially near the III class compartments a larger number of porters should be posted. I have represented this matter to the Company and I trust it will be immediately attended to or else the passengers will be compelled to make a more frequent use of the warning chain thus involving the Public and the Railway Company into unnecessary trouble, expense and risk.

The United States liner s.s. "Resolute" which is on a world cruise arrived Rangoon on Monday with 260 tourists on board. She sailed again the same evening for Colombo where she is due on the 9th instant. Some tourists will leave her at Colombo for a tour of India rejoining the ship at Bombay where she will stay for a few days.

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT

CUSTOMS AND POONA RANGERS DRAW

The first semi-final played on Tuesday evening between the Customs and the Poona Rangers resulted in a goalless draw. For most of the time the local side was on the offensive and so far as regarded teamwork they were superior. The forwards worked together well, Gerrard on the right wing being especially prominent for speed and cleverness. The defence was particularly strong and the backs gave hardly anything away. Poona, on the other hand, though generally on the defensive, were exceedingly dangerous with their sudden swoops. Cazalet, Cowper, and the two backs deserve great praise for the able and clean way in which they defended their charge.

Immediately after the opening bully, the Customs set up an attack on the Poona goal and this lasted for fifteen minutes. The visitors settled down, however, and midfield play continued up to the interval. The local side again attacked after resuming, and Cowper got clean away. A goal seemed inevitable, but Cowper was on the qui vive and took Cowton's scoop on his pad and cleared. The same forward got through again but was effectively checked by McKenzie. A sudden swoop by the Poona forwards almost materialised Cowton stopping Naidu's scoop and then throwing himself at the ball when the forward tried to follow up. A long corner followed and Massey gave the ball neatly to Tyrrell who sent in a peach of a rising shot which was brilliantly saved. The Customs transferred play to the other side where a short corner gave Lynn the opportunity to send in a stiff which, however, was saved. Play was more even now and Poona were frequently on the offensive. Tyrrell broke through but Loveday cut across and robbed him. A long corner saw Massey send in a stinger which missed by inches. An extra ten minutes play did not bring about any change and the match ended in a draw.

Customs ..... nil.

Poona Rangers ..... nil.

Customs.—Cowton, Lynn and Potts; Chapman, Sullivan and Loveday; Gerrard, Hassett, B. Cowton, Davis and Wright.

Poona Rangers.—Cowper; McKenzie and Symonds; Cazalet, Massey and Santa Cruz; MacIntyre, O'Brien, Tyrrell, Naidu and Brewin.

Referees.—Messrs. Cummings and Maloney.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Semi-final—Aligarh vs. Christ Church.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

WALES BEATS FRANCE.

LONDON, April 5.

Paris—In a fine weather and before 45,000 spectators Wales beat France in International Rugby by 7 points to 5. —Reuter.

It was hard and fast game. Half way through the first half following a couple of Welsh attacks, the French threequarters started a neat movement, which ended in Besson sending Gerinies over to score a try between the posts which Gonnet converted. Welshmen fought strenuously but met with stubborn resistance. At half time France was leading by five points to nil. On resumption the Welsh forwards made splendid rushes severely taxing their opponents defence. From a scrum at French twenty-five yards line Cornish secured the ball and dropped a fine goal for the Wales. Soon afterwards the Welsh threequarters got possession of the ball and Jenkins taking advantage of a mistake of a French fullback made an opening which resulted in R. Jones scoring on unconverted try. Then followed midfield play. The Welshmen made persistent attacks, but towards end Frenchmen made several spurts and there was a fierce struggle near the Welsh twenty-five line. The Wales thus on by 7 points to five.—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES.

LONDON, April 5.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union rules to-day:—

Bath 5, Old Merchant Taylors 17;
Bristol 12, Blackheath 16;
Cardiff 5, Harlequins 6;
Newport 9, Pontypool 3;
Plymouth 14, Leicester 13;
Swansea 17, Barbarians 11;
Bridgeend 6, Abertillery 9 and
Llanelly 22, Northampton nil.

—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, April 5.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Arsenal two Aston Villa nil; Bury nil Huddersfield nil; Cardiff nil Sheffield United one; Leicester one Westham one; Liverpool two Bolton two; Manchester United nil Notts County one; Newcastle three Leeds nil and West Bromwich one Tottenham nil.

Second Division:—Barnsley nil Derby one; Bradford City two Port Vale nil; Fulham two Portsmouth three; Hull one Blackpool two; Nottingham Forest one Clapton Orient nil; Southampton nil Chelsea one; South Shields one Preston one; Stoke nil Sheffield Wednesday one; Swansea three Oldham three and Wolverhampton five Stockport one.

Third Division (Southern section):—Bournemouth four Queen's Park Rangers one; Bristol City two Plymouth one; Charlton two Luton one; Exeter one Swindon two; Merthyr one Aberdare one; Newport four Gilligham nil; Norwich one Brentford nil; Reading three Bristol Rovers nil; Southend five Crystal Palace one and Watford nil Millwall one.

Third Division (Northern Section):—Chesterfield two Grimsby nil; Coventry two Ashington nil; Durham nil Hartlepools nil; Lincoln three Doncaster one; Nelson one New Brighton one; Rochdale three Accrington two; Tranmere three Barrow nil; Walsall four Rotherham one and Wrexham one Crewe one.

Scottish:—Patrick two Celtic one and Rangers nil Dundee United nil.

TENNIS AT AMRAOTI.

AMRAOTI, April 5.

E. M. Joshi (senior) of Amraoti won the "Kesarimal" cup for the men singles in the Berar Kesarimal Cup Tennis Tournament. B. G. Kane also of Amraoti having scratched owing to a sprained arm. Both the winner and the runner-up belong to the Reform Club, Amraoti Camp.

The semi-finals in the doubles having been decided yesterday, the Joshi brothers of Amraoti will meet the Desai brothers of Akola in the final this evening. A close contest is expected.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S MEATLESS DAY.

BUTCHERS ON STRIKE.

AS A PROTEST AGAINST NEW ORDER.

Bombay will have to go to-day without meat as a result of the butchers' determination not to kill a single goat or sheep as a measure of protest. The decision was arrived at late in the evening on Tuesday by the butchers at the Bandra Slaughter House. The butchers complain that the new order of inspecting the animals brought by the wholesale merchants into the yard is a great hardship both to the Merchants and to the butchers. Formally the animals were examined by the Municipal authorities only before being sent to the Slaughter House. This grievance, the butchers complain was brought to the notice of Capt. Flanders, but he insisted upon carrying the new orders. The butchers, it is understood, saw the Deputy Municipal Commissioner and asked him to intervene. But as nothing was done to remove the grievance, by Tuesday evening the butchers decided not to slaughter any animal.

BY SARASWAT MAHILA SAMAJ.

This Samaj is celebrating the National Week as follows:—(1) Continuous spinning with *bhajan*, (2) hawking khaddar in the mornings, (3) *prabachan* on Dnyaneshwari by a member, daily from 3 to 4 p.m., (4) and *kirtan* by a member, daily from 9 to 10 p.m. Ladies willing to participate in the celebrations are requested to communicate with the Secretary, A-4, Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

6th April 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	18-68
To-day's Opening Rate	18 72
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	18.67
Difference	—.1

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

6th April, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.63
To-day's Opening Rate	9.51
Difference	—.12
To-day's Closing Rate	9.41
Difference	—.22

Khandi Closing Rate. Rs. 349-0-0
Sewri Closed. Rs. 349-4-0

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, April 6.

The disturbance over central parts of the country has caused numerous thunderstorms there and in the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in South Hyderabad, Madras Deccan and local in Assam, Kumaon Hills, Central India and East Central Provinces.

A few falls have occurred in Bengal, Kashmir, and South-east Madras.

Chief amounts are: Silchar and Mymensingh half an inch; Muktesvar one, Sutna, Chanda, and Hyderabad Deccan one and a half; Kodaikanal and Tinnevelly and Cuddapah a half; and Bellary one.

Temperature is markedly below normal in central parts of the country.

Temperature is markedly below normal in central parts of the country.

A fresh western disturbance is approaching the frontier.

Forecast: No large change.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1926.

THE NATIONAL WEEK.

Congress workers all over the country are now busy with the specific duty of making the National Week a success. April 6 to 13 is a period which revives in every patriotic heart a bitter rememberance of the Jallianwala Bagh butchery. The humiliation that India bore during the Punjab nightmare will not be forgotten by generations of Indians. The deathless memories, which are revived by the National Week, are shared by all Indians, irrespective of their political differences and by all those who love India and they cannot be wiped off, Mrs. Besant truly said, except by India's freedom. It was, therefore, appropriate that at the meeting held at the Congress House last evening, representatives of several parties met on a common platform to pay their homage to the martyrs of Jallianwala. The National Week should be a period of strenuous endeavour to be utilised for impressing on the mass mind the lessons of self-reliance which Mahatma Gandhi has tried to inculcate through the Non-Co-operation movement. The mass-mind is ready, it is willing and it is receptive if only the leaders will compose their small differences and take the determination to lead. The Council-wing of the Congress and that section in it which gives undivided allegiance to the Khaddar programme have agreed to work together since the Cawnpore session and much practical good has resulted from this unity in action. During the National Week such co-operation, practised in every Congress centre, great or small, must lead to very tangible results. Efficient work is wanted in carrying out khaddar propaganda both in urban and rural areas, in working out practical schemes for the removal of Untouchability, in keeping up the spirit and the activity of the institutions where National Education is being imparted, and, last but not least, in promoting inter-communal amity. Congress Committees, again, have to utilise this week in enroling Congress members on a large scale. If those efforts have been hitherto spasmodic and vacillating, the National Week is the time for honourable amends, for making up for duty shirked until now.

In some quarters the delusion is conveniently entertained that Gandhiji is a spent force, that Non-Co-operation is dead, that Khaddar has become a relic of a few "mad years" of political excitement, that the only thing Indians are now pining for is to accept the "Reforms" and to work them. Let our activity during National Week shatter this illusion. In urban areas it may not be possible to develop Khaddar production on a large scale. But that is all the greater reason why the cities should buy Khaddar and help in a most practical manner the spinners and weavers in the rural areas. We would strongly deprecate the tendency now-a-days noticeable amongst some of the urban admirers of the Gandhi programme to relegate Khaddar to the subordinate level of a minor cottage industry. This is misconceiving the importance of the whole Khaddar movement.

The complaint has often been made that Congress Committees in this Presidency have even now failed to put before the public the advantages of the Charkha from the moral, economic and political points of view. The popularity of the movement cannot be gauged by mere figures. We would ask Congress volunteers to realise the necessity of ascertaining how far the Charkha has caught the imagination of the masses. When a movement has intrinsic value it is bound to succeed. As Gandhiji recently remarked: "If there are millions of starving people in India, if they are idling away at least a third of their time and if hand-spinning be the only occupation immediately available for such a vast mass of humanity, the cult will advance even if for the time being only one true man represents it." Fortunately the cause of Khaddar, the cause of self-reliant endeavour, has advanced so far that more than "one true man" now represent it. But we wish during the National Week our workers stress the necessity of collecting, within one common organisation, a real band of volunteers trained on lines indicated by Dr. Hardikar, and ready to tour round in the villages and bring home to the people that "idling away a third of their time" stands in the way of Swaraj and that when they do not know of the beauty and importance of hand-spinning, they run the danger of making brickbats spin along, "as the only occupation immediately available". A nation which is determined to exalt hand-spinning and hand-weaving into a noble avocation has no chance of disgracing itself by indulging in communal riots. Many as are the lessons to be emphasised during National Week, this one in particular deserves to be emphasised first and foremost.

A TRIBUTE AND A CLAIM.

A vast, well-nigh infinite, region lies open to the dispassionate student who inevitably but imperceptibly grows to worship the realities of art in India. It is humanly impossible for him to linger on the border line. He may, if he likes, or has to, particularise aspects in his thesis. But, in his less restricted moments, when he yields to the joy of the realities acquired as a personal artistic experience, he needs must drop his scholarly encumbrances. Capt. Gladstone Solomon's appreciation of the "Charm of Indian Art" is offered distinctly as a tribute from the worshipper, as a "faint breath" of the perfumes to those who "carry within themselves the remembrance of colour and romance" of this land. There is, thus, no excuse left for misunderstanding the precise purpose of the new book by Capt. Solomon. The publication is, obviously, not a text book, a history or a doctrinaire gospel. The appreciation of the charm he finds in Indian art is not its analysis. The gardener who gathers the perfumed flowers may possess the knowledge of the botanist but his function is different. The botanist has to thank no one outside his own self for the self-deception, if he seeks satisfaction for his natural craving for definitions and ordered developments in a province that is distinctly foreign to him. Capt. Solomon's appreciative studies deal, no doubt, with some phases of the past and the present in Indian art. They do not treat all the phases. His studies in the past have given us two valuable contributions, contained in this book, on Ajanta and Sanchi. His lucid narration of Indian womanhood depicted in Ajanta gives the reader the artist's version neither commonly attempted nor understood by those whose literary obsessions see in the world-renowned frescos only a "primitive style". His reverence for the Ajanta artists enables him to realise their lofty conception of woman as "she never loses her dignity, and nowhere is she belittled or besmirched". His aesthetic experience of Sanchi and the appreciation of the Indian view-point, "an asset which mankind may perhaps destroy but can never re-create", are, again, a necessary surprise for the pedant and the sentimentalist. Capt. Solomon's observations about the information he has obtained from his study of the Prabhu caste are an interesting record of aspects of festivals, folk-rituals, and anecdotes current in the community. With the footnote, in the section of the book, and the information in the appendix he wisely corrects the picture of the caste which would otherwise have appeared as distinctly exaggerated. His estimate of the inherent faculties of the artist he recognises in his students is the estimate of one whose faith awaits the chance for its justification. The genius that is naturally theirs and the training they acquire remain repressed by the opportunities systematically denied to them. Capt. Solomon cannot derive either his faith or his standards from the obvious, from work done under adverse conditions. He is entitled, as one responsible for their future, to demand the opportunities necessary for the free exercise of their talents. Until these are forthcoming and secured, no meaning could be attached to the futile benedictions or philosophic doubts of those who avoid contact with realities.

THE VOTING STRENGTH.

While Congress workers are busy enrolling members in order to swell the numerical support behind the Congress movement and to make it even more largely representative than it is, there is one thing, which, we believe, they have been overlooking, to the great detriment of one aspect of national work, thte demolition of Dyarchy. If that pernicious system is to be destroyed by non-co-operation from within, as the Swarajists are trying to, they have the right to expect that they are given enough manpower to do so. That manpower is voting-power. There is many an eligible voter in every province whose sympathies are with the Congress, who will vote for the Swarajist candidate without even any need of persuading him to do so, but whose co-operation in the Congress work of destruction of Dyarchy is impossible so long as he is not on the elector's roll. It is the business of the Congress worker to see that he is there. Every Provincial Congress Committee must see to it that all the branches within its jurisdiction make a point to gather in eligible names and see that they are put on the voter's register. Without this voting strength to back up their efforts, the Swarajists will be denied the glorious success that is sure to be theirs at the next general election. We want organisation in every sphere of Congress activity, but at the present time we want very urgently an extremely well-organised effort to increase the Swarajist voting strength.

A FINE LEAD.

The resolutions passed at the Central Sikh League on Sunday last are sure to find a warm welcome not only amongst all true Sikhs but also amongst true Nationalists. The League completely dissociated itself from the policy of violence, and it placed on record its "decided opinion" that communal representation has proved quite ineffective in safeguarding the interests of the Sikh community in the Punjab. After six years' experience of the "Reforms" it condemned the principle of communal representation and it has announced in no unequivocal terms its conviction that instead of allaying tension such representation has embittered the feelings of the various communities of the Punjab. What is true of the Punjab is true of other provinces in this respect. We only wish other communities follow the fine lead of the Sikhs and speak out equally strongly against the communal virus. The Sikh League has also set an admirable example to other communal bodies in the country by its determination, which it indicated in a separate resolution, to run the forthcoming elections in co-operation with the Indian National Congress. This is the right attitude.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

"BUILD UP YOUR TRADITIONS."

(BY S. SRINIVAS IYENGAR.)

The root of all our difficulties is the conspicuous lack of a steady organising will. Fortunately Mahatma Gandhi broke the shell of custom and liberated the germs of new life; and in no part of the national movement do I see more hopeful signs of change and of its fulfilment than in the volunteer movement. For the Hindustani Seva Dal has ideals of efficiency, discipline and steady service as its guiding principles and in Dr. Hardiker we have one who has consecrated the whole of his time, energy and interest to the establishment of an All-India Corps of Volunteers drilled and disciplined for peaceful and legitimate service to the nation. Such a task is beset with constant difficulties, of a formidable character. It requires a nucleus of workers as devoted and as specialised as himself in each Province. Handsome contributions by the public and from all social and political institutions which can make a call upon the Hindustani Seva Dal for its services must come forth if the organisation is to be maintained. Trainers in each Province are required, inspectors to supervise and co-ordinate the work of the various organisations in the country are indispensable. Drills and parades, of course, are necessary. The expenses of the organisation, therefore, will mount up to a reasonably large figure every year if this National Service is to have an All-India character, and if every Province is to have an adequate quota of trained men. In my opinion we shall only be playing with the national movement as long as we do not provide an annual sum for the maintenance of an All-India Corps of volunteers.

A Non-Party Organisation.

I am glad that the Dal has been started on a non-party basis and I am sure the Organisation as such must continue to take no part in party politics. No member of the Corps should speak on a controversial subject at any meeting or at any conference. At least one monthly parade is essential and I cannot believe that without a weekly drill, efficiency can be obtained or maintained. The services must be of a purely social character and should be rendered silently. Disciplined and order must be the badges of the Dal and must be so visible as to impress our countrymen at large with a feeling of confidence in our efforts to police ourselves. Each Province should have a distinct badge and a distinct uniform. These must have features which will bring out All-India character of the organisation; rules of discipline should be few and should be explained in simple language so as to be easily understand and observed by all. The volunteer must step properly and hold himself erect. We cannot in these matters, do better than observe a certain standard of disciplined and efficiency subject, of course, to freedom of initiative —that distinguish similar Western Organisations. In each Provincial Corps must be a band of trained volunteers which will relate stimulating music to the needs of the occasion.

I will not believe that it will be advisable for the purposes of the Dal to introduce the principle of election in selecting Captains and other Officials. All selecting and appointments must be made either by the Provincial or the All-India Board. An efficient volunteer organisation cannot come into existence if democratic elections are to be adopted—at any rate not yet.

Work for the Dal.

I wish that the movement receives wide publicity and encouragement and that the Dal is frequently requisitioned by sections of the public or by public institutions for service. For, incessant work alone can keep the organisation free from rust and enable us to acquire by experiment a knowledge of what we need in the way of adjustment. I have always maintained that a properly trained and equipped and efficiently led All-India Volunteer Organisation is more important for the realisation of Indian Nationality than Councils or the present constructive programme or the whole platform of polities. To that end it is a *sina-qua-non* that each Provincial Corps should have on its rolls members drawn from nearly every community in the Province. And before a member is admitted into the organisation severe selection should be made and I would recommend in every case one year's period of probation before one is admitted as a full member. Heads of families should realise that each family contribute at least one of its sons to the volunteer movement and even the wealthier families should not consider it beneath their dignity to give their boys to the volunteer movement.

A Separate Organisation for Women.

For the present I would keep the Hindustani Seva Dal as not open to women, for I feel in the earlier stages of our experiment the rules and discipline must necessarily vary and such differences will tell upon the efficiency of the organisation, as a whole. I should, however, welcome an altogether separate and independent organisation consisting of girls trained and led by women only for forms of social service for which women are more fit than men. But such an organisation, as I said before, should have nothing to do with the Hindustani Seva Dal.

I am glad to observe that from the time of the session of the Belgaum Congress the movement is gaining ground and receiving more encouragement. But a great deal of spade-work remains to be done and a great many Provinces have to take up the work before the Dal becomes an assured success and stands upon solid foundations and builds up its own traditions.

THE MAGNETIC MELODY.

A REVERIE.

The milkman, the anaemic clerk, the university-man with the sarcastic glance, the trader replete with coarse wisdom and the hard-worked women—just the average groups in the third class of an afternoon train from the suburbs. Nothing extraordinary about the individuals. Nothing common, also, among them. They were not, it appeared, interested in one another. They looked detached, apathetic, bored and inert. Weary attitudes, hard looks and angular lines were symptoms, as it were, of helpless existence. The detached, rigid demeanour created an effect sinister and brutal. The curt tones were not the sign of disciplined civilisation. None could disguise and yet none could communicate the dread truth. Life was crushed out by the maddening chase of phantasms of interminable work and impossible wages. The puppets in the pantomime had the stiff, grotesque, uncanny, death-like abandon forced by a "civilisation" that had all but annihilated their humanity.

An unexpected jerk of the head, a faint smile, a slight twinkle in the eyes and the first soft notes of a melody, emotion-throbbed, from the throat of the unlettered milkman recreated the passion in the drama enacted on the banks, thus made sacred, of the Jumna many millenniums ago. The penny dreadful slipped from the fingers of the clerk, the wise chatter of the trader ceased and exhaustion disappeared from the heavy, eye-lids of the women. The stiff angular lines melted away. Their softened looks, contours, gestures and even their costume seemed stirred to respond to the visions and the impulses recalled by the rhythmic melody. The iron clatter, at regular intervals, of the train, the trader's frartic beating on the tin case and the milkman's gentle taps on the empty brass vessel somehow harmonised.

The theme developed. The listeners became thoroughly absorbed. Once again the women acquired the understanding which touched them intimately. The boredom, the apathy, the inertia were broken, completely. The magnetic power asserted their common heritage and united them—these men and women divided by wealth and rank and work, class and intelligence, interests, suspicions and disappointments. The impulses thus revived, revealed the levelling magic of the spiritual heritage. They were no longer puppets. They began to breathe. The magnetism in the melody, the human appeal of the centuries old theme, was an actual experience and these lost children found and relived the happy days once spent—in the remote centuries—on the sheltered, flower-secuted, banks where the cool waters of the Jumna mirrored and mimicked and shared the gaiety and the passions of the *Gops* and *Gopis*.

"Truly democratic", thus analysed and concluded the university-man. The phrase stereotyped the limits of an understanding constantly fed on banalities. He laughed. He could not, however, shake off the reverie. The impassioned song haunted him. Music exposed his learning as a sad defence, a sorry guidance and a positive burden. If it could bring life to the dead, as it did, surely, if it could also unite them in a common humanity, it had a value and a power not contained in the scholarly conception of culture. Music taught them no Gita. But it brought them close to *Gopal*— the one supreme dramatist who could truly understand and interpret the dynamics and the divinity of human impulses and passions.

And, they were happy although unlettered and, perhaps, inarticulate. He was learned, of course. He did not, could not, pity them. He confessed, he envied them. He could not grasp life. They could, for a moment at least, triumph over death. Music, the power uncontaminated by sophistry succeeded where the printed wisdom of the ages failed. Intellect unrelated, unaided, uninspired by human impulses and passion was, his sub-conscious self acknowledged, the symptom and the disease of a civilisation perverted, morbid, barren.

LE QUIV

TRIFLES.

As one fares on the way, one notices a particular set of people trying to seek unity. And the first thing they do is to assume that they have achieved it and they call themselves the United Nationalists.

* * *

But when tthey look at one another and annotate one another's remarks, they think better of it. The truth dawns on them that they are not united. Wisely, very wisely they change their earlier title into "The Indian National Party."

* * *

But this belated wisdom is not justified by her children. They have had the advantage of listening to the counsels of an eminent woman. And they turned down a favourite idea of hers. Perhaps they fight shy of the word "Commonwealth", their sense of dependence on their dear England, the spiritual home of their political thought, is so deep-rooted, that her proposal is "not on their agenda."

* * *

Mr. Seymour Hicks, the well-known actor, was walking along with George Morrow, the celebrated artist, and they came upon a house which the actor said belonged to an artist named Feed. "Feed", said George Morrow, "and an artist? He must have private means."

WAYFARER.

Notes of the Day.

Another Sample.

Another sample of Indianisation has been given to politically-minded Indians. Whatever their political colour, they are all united in demanding that the importation of foreign unemployed to "serve India" must cease. The Government of India are never tired of paying lip homage to "Indianisation" but they also never lose any chance of shoving in for a fat job in India some Englishman or other. The selection of a Chairman of the Public Services Commission is a case in point. Here is a Commission the very creation of which is considered superfluous by Indian opinion. Government now add insult to injury by going out of India to secure a Chairman for it in an ex-official of the Board of Education in England. They are not even going to be generous to their Moderate friends. Do they not realise that amongst the latter are sages full with statistical, juridical and constitutional lore? But we wonder if our blind supporters of the bureaucracy will ever realise that blood is thicker than water. As our Simla correspondent points out, service intrigue has succeeded and the appointment ensures the dominance of vested interests.

The Psychological Difference.

The illuminating and exhaustive rejoinder of Lala Lajpat Rai to the argument of Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya that the Swarajists had failed in their policy ought to stimulate enthusiasm in the Congress cause in every nationalist centre of activity in this country. Spirited and bold in its defence the Lalaji's reply puts the issue very clearly when he asserts that the policy of uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction has been replaced by the policy of discriminating obstruction. There are others who do not consent to come under the Swarajist banner, or have been so uncomfortable when under it that they have left it, but who talk the same language of discriminating obstruction. But between the Swarajist mentality and theirs lies a psychological difference, as Lalaji has pointed out. Obstruction has its value. It keeps an ideal before the nation and promotes a mentality the lack of which, as Lalaji says, "may mean death to national aspirations." The Nationalist Party talks of obstruction when necessary, but has it the necessary mentality?

As Others See Us.

While the Liberals and the Neo-Liberals condemn the walk-out of the Swarajists and are out to wreck the prestige of the Congress whose resolutions the Swarajists have faithfully carried out, it is interesting to notice that the "New Leader", which voices the opinion of the British working classes, sees the Swarajist action in another light. It remarks in its issue of March 12 that the Swarajists' case is two-fold. "In the first place the Government makes free use of its powers to over-ride the majority against it. In the second place, it refuses, before the arrival of the appointed date in 1929, to take any effective steps to revise a constitution which has proved itself unworkable." After stating the case for the Swarajists, the journal refers to their walk-out tactics and considers that "morally, a nation could have no stronger ground than these for a refusal to cooperate with an alien government" Thus not only from the practical but also from the moral point of view the Swarajists are regarded outside India to have been in the right by those who know what it is to feel oppreessed.

A Welcome Move.

We are glad the Postal authorities have accepted the suggestion underlying Mr. Nayan H. Pandya's proposal that like the British Post Office, which stamps postal articles with "British goods are best", the Indian Post Office should use analogous stamps for fostering Indian industries. Mr. Pandya has been informed by the Assistant Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs that the Postal authorities have decided upon having obliterating stamps with the words "Support Indian Industries" in some of the principal Post Offices. Such stamps are to be introduced shortly in the General Post Offices at Bombay and Calcutta. We suggest that in all important post offices in every province the obliterating stamps should have the sentiment expressed in the vernacular as well as English. When mass education in Swadeshi is the object aimed at, the use of English alone will hardly go a great way to achieve that purpose.

A Threatened Outrage.

The Juhu sands have become a most popular place of recreation for the residents of the suburbs and the city. But evidently there are people who think that their enjoyment is not complete without intoxicating drinks. An application has therefore, been made for a license for foreign liquor to be served in the local restaurant. We trust the Commissioner of Excise will summarily reject the application. A liquor shop opened on the foreshore will be both an outrage and a public danger. In the absence of good roads, proper lighting and due police arrangements there is a real danger to public safety and morals at the hands of drunken motorists and pleasure-seekers. The residents of Santa Cruz and other suburbs should lose no time in lodging their protest against the threatened outrage.

SITUATION IN CALCUTTA

QUIET THROUGHOUT THE CITY.

BUSINESS LIFE IN FULL SWING.

CONCILIATION BOARD FORMED.

MOSQUES AND TEMPLES TO BE RESTORED

CALCUTTA, April 6.

Gradual return to normal conditions continues. Police authorities state that all is quiet throughout the city. Buses and trams are running normally. Business life of the city is in full swing. Military have not however been withdrawn yet from the streets.—A. P.

STRAY FIGHTING IN OUTSKIRTS.

CALCUTTA, April 6.

Although the city itself was comparatively quiet last night street fighting continued in the outskirts such as Narjkeldanga, Bagmari and Cossipore. At the first-named place about five hundred Mahomedans attacked a flour mill but the Hindus, who were alive to the situation met them in a body and succeeded on routing them. Blank cartridges were fired by the Hindus to frighten their adversaries. Attempts were also made to desecrate Sikh and Hindu temples at Bagmari and Cossipore respectively but without success, though the Sikh temple at Bagmari was slightly damaged. In Calcutta brick-bats were thrown at Mahomedan passers-by from tops of Hindu houses at the crossing of Raja Woodmunt and Clive Street, one of the Mahomedans being injured. A Punjabi Hotel in Corporation Place was looted and three men were injured. About seven hundred Mahomedans who took shelter in Jorabagan Thana were sent this morning to other places of safety under police escort. Five more dead bodies were admitted into the morgue to-day bringing the total death roll up to thirty-three.

RECONCILIATION BOARD FORMED.

CALCUTTA, April 5.

At the invitation of the Mayor a representative meeting of the citizens of Calcutta was held his afternoon at the Corporation Hall for discussing remedies to meet the present situation. The Mayor in his speech said he had received communications from prominent citizens advocating concerted action. He also detailed his experiences of the gravity of the situation and suggested the formation of a committee and opening of a fund.

After discussion, in which many related their experiences of the last few days, a Central Board was formed and Ward Committees were instructed to be in touch with the developments of the situation along with the Central Board.

Messrs. Stewart Smith, G. D. Birla, H. S. Suhrawardy and K. S. Roy have been appointed secretaries.

An Executive Committee consisting of the Mayor, Sir Abdur Rahim, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Babu Syamsundar Chakravarty and eleven others was formed to take necessary steps.—F. P. I.

SITUATION ON MONDAY.

RECURRENCE OF ROWDYISM.

CALCUTTA, April 5.

Calcutta presented a more cheerful appearance to-day. The streets were practically deserted in the morning, but by degrees shopkeepers who had gained confidence owing to the presence of police and troops began to open their shops as the day wore on.

In Wellesley Street during the early hours of Sunday somewhat serious injuries were inflicted on Mr. B. N. Banerjee, Assistant Commissioner of Police of the Southern Division. While out to quell a disturbance near the crossing of Wellesley and Corporation streets Mr. Banerjee was told by the ringleader of a Mahomedan gang that Hindus intended to desecrate a mosque in the Wellington Street and that they were determined to prevent such occurrence at all costs. Mr. Banerjee told them who he was and added that their information was incorrect. They, however, persisted in their determination to proceed and on being prevented from doing so one of the men struck Mr. Banerjee across the head with a lathi while others showered blows on his shoulder, face and other parts of the body. He was at the mercy of the rioters when constables from the outpost arrived and rescued him. A fight then took place between the police and the rowdies and at the end 44 of the rioters were arrested and sent to the Presidency Jail.

ALLEGED LOOTING BY POLICEMEN.

On Sunday morning allegations were made that certain Hindu constables of Taltolla Thana had taken part in the looting of shops and hotel in Wellesley Square. The Deputy Commissioner of the Division in company with the Deputy Mayor proceeded to the Thana. The matter is being enquired into by the Deputy Commissioner.

Owing to trouble in Maniktala on Sunday no cattle and sheep could be taken to the slaughter house at Tangra with the result that there was no meat of any description offered for sale at the Hogg Market this morning.

The shop of a Bengali in Bhowanipore was looted this morning and over Rs. 5,000 worth of jewellery was removed.

The Sikh driver of a postal mail van who was attacked at the crossing of Upper Circular Road and Mechuabazar Street on Saturday succumbed to his injuries last night.

Two Peshawaris who were proceeding along Cornwallis Street this morning were attacked by a number of Hindus and they approached the temple of Kali and were seriously injured.

The Mahomedan who is alleged to have stabbed a Hindu to death at the crossing of Colootolla Street and Phear Lane has been arrested.

It is stated that in the course of a brush between two opposing parties a Mahomedan landed a chopper in the neck of a Hindu who dropped down dead.

The police succeeded in rescuing about 40 Mahomedans from Kalakar and Banstalla streets who had since the beginning of the riots confined in their respective homes.

Approximately three hundred arrests have been made since Sunday. They were all sent to Lalbazar this morning.

In addition to the dead bodies that were viewed by the Coroner on Sunday six more were brought to the morgue to-day. It is not improbable that more deaths will be reported in the course of the day from different hospitals.

Although the situation generally is comparatively quiet and tram cars and buses are running as usual it is believed by the authorities that the continuance of tranquillity will depend on the circumstances. It is reported that a bomb was thrown this morning into the house of a Mahomedan named Chotakarim in Marcus Square, North Calcutta, with the result that a Mahomedan woman was killed outright.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, April 5.

Though this morning the situation was rather hopeful and a few shops in the affected areas opened doors, in the afternoon the mob became excited in certain parts of the town and several cases of rowdyism attended with murder, looting and assault were reported.

A serious riot occurred at Babughat near the High Court. On enquiries made, it was learnt that a very large number of Mahomedans, mostly boatmen, raided the Eden Garden Police outpost and looted the belongings of constables five of whom were present at the time and assaulted them. Armed police and military promptly arrived on the spot. Two constables received injuries at the hands of the rioters while one rioter received a bayonet wound. Most of the Mahomedans quickly escaped in their boats and it is reported they were fired at from land, but they escaped injury. The injured constables and a Mahomedan were removed to the Medical College Hospital. The situation soon became quiet, but no arrest was made.

A Mahomedan passer-by suffered badly at the hands of the up-country Darwans of some of the offices in Clive Street and Dalhousie Square. In one case the clothes of a Mahomedan were set fire too. The injured man was removed to Hospital. Police and troops patrolled Clive Street and Dalhousie Square.

A bomb which was thrown into the house of a Mahomedan in Marcuis Square and which hit a woman was found to be an ordinary throw-down bomb. Police are of opinion that some young Mahomedan lads were throwing crackers out of fun which hit the woman.

There was a great excitement in the Jain Pareshnath Temple to-day as rumour was current that attempts were being made by Mahomedans to desecrate the temple but in view of the strong police guard and of vigorous support of local Hindus the apprehension was removed.

There was another riot at Maniktola when some Mahomedans attempted to raid a Hindu house. It is reported that a gentleman of the locality apprehending danger fired a couple of shots with the result that some two or three Mahomedans were injured who were removed to the hospital. Police dispersed the crowd.

It is reported that while two dead bodies of Mahomedans were being removed to the burial ground there was some excitement amongst the local Mahomedans, who, seeing some Hindus in the locality, wanted to avenge their wrath and fell upon them. A free fight ensued in the course of which two Mahomedans and three Hindus were injured.

Barring the above incidents the situation in North Calcutta was generally quiet. Enquiry made at the Medical College tonight showed that 29 persons were removed to emergency ward of which 6 persons were dressed and discharged and 23 were admitted into the hospital including the 2 men who received bayonet wounds. The condition of two of the injured is said to be precarious.

There were apprehensions of desecration of mosques and temples in Pilkhana, Kappurgallu, Salkia and Sonatan Mistries Lane. Opposing parties assembled with lathies to create trouble on the strength of false rumours, but the presence of armed police and all-night patrol on Sunday by police prevented any trouble whatsoever. The house of a Mahomedan was raided at Ragubar this morning by the police who recovered a number of iron bars and packing cases and arrested 25 Mahomedans.

It is reported that 6 Mahomedans were loading a herd of cattle near Nimatolla when they were attacked by Hindus who mercilessly belaboured two of them who have since succumbed to the injuries.

CENTRAL BOARD FORMED.

At the invitation of the Mayor of Calcutta, a representative meeting of the citizens of Calcutta, both European and Indian, was held this afternoon to discuss the remedies for meeting the situation creat-

(Continued on page 9.)

REVISION OF VERSAILLES TREATY.

WORLD CONFERENCE TO RESIST WAR.

I. L. P. CONFERENCE RESOLUTION.

LONDON, April 6.

The Independent Labour Party Conference has passed a resolution advocating complete revision of the Versailles Treaty, withdrawal of the reparation demands against Germany, mutual cancellation of war debts, full trading and all political relations with Russia, a world conference of Socialist, Labour and Co-operative Internationals to resist war, and calling upon the workers to make it clear that they would meet the threat of war by organising a general resistance.—Reuter's Special.

SPANISH AVIATOR'S RETURN.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

LONDON, April 5.

Huelva.—The return of Major Franco and his companion from their flight to South America was marked by an outburst of immense enthusiasm. The King who participated in the National welcome journeyed hither from Madrid accompanied by over a dozen ambassadors, ministers of American countries and a number of other celebrities and also representatives of the British Royal Aero Club and was met on arrival by all members of Government. The King embarked on board a cruiser which set out to meet the Argentine cruiser on which there was Franco whom the King warmly congratulated.—Reuter's Special.

NEW WORLD'S HEART WON.

LONDON, April 6.

Huelva.—A meeting, at the convent of Larabida to celebrate the return of Franco from his flight to South America, was attended by the King, his suite and diplomatic officers. King Alfonso declared that Franco and his companions had won the heart of the new world for Spain. The flight proved that Spain could now rely on the friendship of the new world to uphold her interests in the old, and work together for the peace of mankind. The King's speech received a prolonged applause.

A banquet was held subsequently at which the King presided.

(Huelva is a maritime province in the south-west of Spain.)

Madrid.—Three Spanish aviators flying in French biplanes left this place in an attempt to fly to the Phillipines.

Algiers.—Spanish aviators have arrived here in four and a half hours from Madrid.—Reuter's Special.

"MERELY AN ELECTION CRY."

LALAJI ON THE NEW PARTY.

LAHORE, April 6.

Lala Lajpatrai interviewed about the new Nationalist Party just formed at Bombay stated it was not quite clear whether the new party would be political organisation functioning both within and without the councils or whether it would only be a party in the legislatures. The only object of the coalition was to get as many members elected to the legislatures as might be possible by pooling their influence against the Swarajists. Such party would certainly be strategically useful if they merged their separate organisations into a new one which seemed to him to be impossible considering the variety of opinions on political matters which the coalition represents. "To me" he added, "it seems to be merely an election cry."—A.P.

MR. S. IYENGAR ON LORD SINHA'S STATEMENT.

MADRAS, April 5.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar interviewed by a press representative with regard to Lord Sinha's views on the new coalition stated:—"Lord Sinha's article in the "Statesman" fills me with inexpressible sadness and gives one and all of us the needed warning that whenever the time comes to be laid on the shelf we should not obstruct the progress of the country whose needs we are no longer able to minister unto and whose feeling we are no longer able to appreciate and give effect to. Indians must learn from Englishmen the secret of graceful retirement if one no longer is able to lead or organise or work strenuously as a colleague. Lord Sinha could easily have rested in his laurels instead of seeking to guide the country by his reflections. Politics is not literature nor history. He only can be an exponent who has got his finger on the pulse of the national life and who is able to reflect its intimate thought and feeling."—A. P.

REPORTED FRENCH SUCCESS.

LONDON, April 5.

Paris.—A communique states that two French columns have cleared the slopes of Mount Hermon of Druses whereupon they inflicted heavy losses on the Druses and seized the town of Medjel, one of the Druses' most important retreats. The capture, it is expected, will considerably affect future operations.—Reuter.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

MR. BARKER APPOINTED PRESIDENT.

SUCCESS OF SERVICE INTRIGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, April 6.

The publication of the name of the President of the Public Service Commission shows that a further announcement regarding the rest of the personnel and detailed functions of that body is impending. Mr. Barker who has been selected as the President of the Commission belongs to British Civil Service. He is acclaimed here as bringing ripe experience but his selection shows that service intrigue has won. The history of selection of the personnel has been a long and interesting one. For over a year the question has been considered. The Government of India began with the presumption that a senior I. C. S. Officer most probably from among the secretaries to the Government of India would be chosen for the appointment to draw Rs. 4,500 a month. Whitehall upset all this and wanted to give the President Rs. 6,000 and send him down from Home. Correspondingly the Secretary of State suggested raising the salary of members of the Public Service Commission from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000. It was at one time thought that Justice Rankin would be chosen for the Presidentship; but his prospects at the Calcutta Bench were better. The Government of India slowly realized that public opinion would be rudely shocked if an I. C. S. President was to be selected. All the same it insisted on lowering the standard of salary because the body is to be merely advisory. Compromise was eventually arrived at for Rs. 5,000 for the President and Rs. 3,500 for the members. But if the Government of India has failed in appointing an I. C. S. President, it has succeeded in appointing his counterpart of the British Civil Service who will take care of the services' vested interests. However competent Mr. Barker is, he cannot be said to come with an unbiassed mind from the public life in England.

FOUR MEMBERS TO BE STILL APPOINTED.

What of the others? Four members have still to be appointed. Of them only two are to be Indians, one a Hindu and the other Mahomedan. The latter seems to have already been fixed upon and is in South Africa. His recent speeches in the Council of State were sure to have won him some official recognition. At one time a High Court Judgeship and at another time even temporary membership of the Viceroy's Council in place of Sir Muhamed Habibullah were speculated for him. But he has been eventually found a comfortable berth. The selection of a Hindu name is more difficult and does not seem to have been finally decided upon yet. The other two are to be Service Members one certainly belonging to the I. C. S., chosen probably from the Government of India's Secretariat and the second is to represent other Services. The majority on the Commission will thus be of Service members and the two Indian Public men will be sufficiently accommodating to enable the Commission to put forward "unanimous" recommendations on all issues.

LONDON, April 5.

The India Office announces the appointment of Mr. Wilberforce Ross Barker, late Legal Adviser to the Board of Education, as the Chairman of the Indian Public Service Commission. The names of members will be announced very shortly. The Commission will be permanent like the similar Commission in Britain. Its functions consist of (1) the recruitment of personnel for the Public Services and the establishment and maintenance of proper standards of qualification for admission thereto (2) quasi-judicial functions connected with the disciplinary control and protection of the Services.—Reuter.

Mr. Wilberforce Ross Barker is about 52 year old and was educated Marlborough College and Worcester College, Oxford. He is a Barrister also. He served in the Board of Education from 1903 to 1925 and as Legal Adviser to the Board from 1918 to 1925.

ANNOUNCEMENT IN INDIA.

VICEROY'S CAMP.

MORAK, April 5.

A communique says:—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 96C of the Government of India Act the Secretary of State for India in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Wilberforce Ross Barker, C.B., Late Legal Adviser to the Board of Education, as chairman of the Public Services Commission in India.—A. P.

BOMBARDMENT OF PEKING.

CONTINUED FOR FOURTH DAY.

LONDON, April 5.

Peking.—For the fourth day the town was bombed from the air. Twelve bombs were dropped to-day near the temples where the annual 'arbor' day celebration is being held. Crowds were seized with panic and they quickly scattered, but there were no casualties. It is reported that contrary to earlier announcements Kuominchum, leader, Luchunglin, who was to have been present did not attend the celebration. A representative of Wu-Pei-fu has arrived here fully empowered to negotiate peace with Kuominchun.—Reuter.

DAY OF DEATHLESS MEMORIES!

LET NOT INDIA FORGET IT,

PLEA FOR STRONG UNITED PARTY.

NATIONAL WEEK OBSERVANCE.

The National Week observance commenced on Tuesday evening when a public lecture was arranged in the compound of the Congress House. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided on the occasion. Prominent amongst those present on the platform were Mrs. Besant, Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Maulana Shaukat Ali, the Hon. Mr. Rattonsey D. Morarji, Sir K. V. Reddi, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay and Mavji Govindji.

Maulana Shaukat Ali who commenced the proceedings of the evening said that as he was keeping fast he was not in a mood or state to address them that evening. They had met that day to commemorate the tragic happenings of the Jallianwalla Baug and the Punjab. He would not once more narrate the horrible doings of those days or the insults like the crawling order, the shooting of inoffensive people or the whitewashing of Sadhus, but would only remind them to ponder over the martyrs who died for their country. He really felt sick at heart when he remembered that in spite of better education and superior numbers, the Indians had not achieved Swaraj while small nations whose people could not boast of education like Afghanisten, Arabia, Persia and other Asiatic countries had got their freedom. The Indians were not only exploited, tyrranised and insulted but were even robbed for their *izzat* (self-respect) by foreign domination. He was glad to see Mrs. Besant once again on the Congress platform—a lady who had untiringly worked for India and in presenting the Commonwealth of India Bill had tried to serve both India and Great Britain. Speaking about the different political parties, Maulana Shaukat Ali said that there was no need of many parties but what they wanted was a strong united party to fight the common foe.

DR. BESANT AND NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATIONS.

Mrs. Besant said that it was not the first time that she was present amongst them during the National Week celebrations. She happened to be present in Bombay when the first National Week was celebrated, and as such she was doubly pleased to be amongst them once more to celebrate the day of deathless memories.

Referring to Mrs. Naidu's describing her as not of the same blood as they, Mrs. Besant said that she would not repudiate the blood ties, for after all she belonged to the daughter race of the same Aryan race. It was well to remember the ties of kinship, for the kinship of the past was a help to recognise the kinship of the future. Looking back to the tragedies of the past she was reminded of a story from Jewish legend. The blood shed at Amritsar—shed at the command of an English General, by Indian soldiers—would cry aloud and never be silent until India was free. That was an incident the memory of which could not die until it was wiped off by freedom that would make the recurrence of such incidents impossible. It ought never to be forgotten but made to stirring everyone for the struggle for freedom which alone would make it impossible for such things to happen again.

When they attended the Congress at Amritsar, many of them recalled the memories of the past and went to see the tiny little shots that were fired far and wide. People did not take little babies and children to places where they riot, attack or fight. They were the silent witnesses of the peaceful attitude of the meeting.

SHARE NATION'S COMMON HERITAGE.

Continuing Mrs. Besant said that the celebration of the National Week should help them all to share the common heritage of the nation and make them realise that the National was rooted in the past. In 1916 the Muslim League and the National Congress met side by side, got over their differences and passed a common scheme of liberty which both desired. Some fragment of liberty they had won, but the crown remained to be won.

Referring to the Hindu-Muslim riot she maintained that Hindus and Muslims would never cease to quarrel while a foreign power ruling their motherland. It was usually a little outburst of anger that flamed into fire the communal madness. If the Hindus had not that miserable pettiness of not stopping music before the mosque when they knew that their Muslim brethren were praying, or if the Muslims were so concentrated in their prayers that they could not be disturbed by the noise outside, the riot would not have happened. Both Hindus and Muslim must remember that they were children of the same common motherland and that in future when India would have won freedom, Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Sikhs, Christians would have to fight side by side in defence of their common Motherland.

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

In conclusion, Mrs. Besant made a feeling appeal for unity saying that the feeling of love overbears the feeling of anger and that they should learn to quench anger by love.

Mr. Mavji Govindji said that it was a day of sacred memories, a day of sorrow and a day for heart-searching.

Sir K. V. Reddi, whom Mrs. Naidu introduced as a leader of the Non-Brahmin movement, addressed the gathering. Sir K. V. Reddi in an impressive and passionate speech made a strong case for the Non-Brahmin movement which, he said, was not anti-Congress but pro-Congress, in so far as it went for consolidating the National solidarity. Though Mrs. Naidu had referred to him as a non-Congressman, he told the audience that he was a Congressman since 1901 when he first took part in public life. The Non-Brahmin movement had never jeopardized the cause of the Indian National Congress, but had helped it in so far as their object too was the attainment of responsible Government which in the words of Congressmen was Swaraj.

A PLEA FOR NON-BRAHMIN MOVEMENT.

Continuing Sir K. V. Reddi said that there were special conditions in the south that made it necessary for the Non-Brahmin movement to come into being. The movement stood for three things:—(1) equality, (2) equality of opportunities for all communities, and (3) equal justice for all communities. Proceeding he narrated what the Non-Brahmins had done for the villagers in Madras, and appealed to the Congress leaders to extend their hand of friendship, and he on his assured of a response from the Non-Brahmins.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas also spoke on the necessity of commemorating the National Week and said that Jallianwala Bage would not be made impossible as long as they had not obtained freedom.

Mrs. Naidu in rounding off the proceedings of the evening reminded the audience to participate in the National Week celebrations.

The meeting terminated late in the evening.

STICK TO CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

MR. BALUBHAI DESAI'S APPEAL

The Congress Week was begun in F Ward yesterday by the hawking of khaddar and the distribution of educative pamphlets. Within some twenty minutes khaddar worth about Rs. 36 was sold in one building, and the first buyer was a Goan Christian gentleman who came to proffer his practical sympathy for the Congress cause.

In the evening a public meeting was held at Krishna Buildings, Parel, when Mr. Balubhai Desai, the M.L.C. for Bombay North, addressed the gathering at great length to the delight of the audience who appreciated his account of his four days' experience as a member of the Legislative Council. He illumined the dark patches in the history of the walk-out in the local Council, showing how the Swarajist Party in the Bombay Legislature, being a party of Responsivists, he and Mr. Nariman as the only 'pucca' Swarajists found, to their amazement, that the Party in the Council wobbled over the mandate sent from Delhi.

Mr. Desai said that the latest advice from the Central Swarajist Executive was that the Bombay Members could walk-out and then attend for the Taxation Bills and the Back Bay subject and they could have saved the grant of sixty lakhs to the Development Department had they been present, but the Responsivists unseemly taking shelter under the mandate. The game was to tell the voters at the ensuing elections that the Swarajists had neglected the true interests of the people. But he knew that the electorate were no fools. He urged upon the F Ward workers the necessity of not only enrolling Congress members of selling khaddar and making its advantages more widely known, but also of increasing the Nationalist strength in the Council and the Assembly and the Municipal register.

Mr. Desai is addressing, along with Mr. Khadilkar, another audience in Jain Sthanak Wadi to-day (Wednesday) when the speeches will be in Marathi and Gujarati.

NATIONAL WEEK OBSERVANCE.

BY P. C. C.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Hindusthan Seva Dal, Professor Rao of the "Physical Culture Institute, Bombay", will deliver an address on "the Value of Physical Culture in attaining Nationhood" and will also give a demonstration, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Wednesday, the 7th April, at Congress House, Girgaum Back Road. All the Citizen Volunteer Corps in Bombay and all persons interested in Physical Culture, are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, Shriyut Mavdanjibhai, the State Poet of Jamnagar, will narrate some stories and recite epic poems and ballads on National Awakening, Patriotism and Self-Sacrifice at 9 p.m. (S.T.) today, Wednesday, at Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, when all are cordially invited to attend.

To-morrow (Thursday) Prof. Devdhar and Prof. Patwardhan will speak on "Part of Music in National Life" at the Congress House, 6-30 p.m.

NATIONAL WEEK AT DELHI.

DELHI, April 6.

The National Week was inaugurated in Delhi this morning when a meeting was held at the office of the District Congress Committee and Swami Shradhanand hoisted the National Flag over the Committee's office.—A. P.

RESTORATION OF BERAR.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LORD READING AND NIZAM.

OLD HISTORY TRACED BACK.

DELHI, April 5.

The "Gazette of India Extraordinary" publishes, the correspondence regarding the question of the restoration of Berar to the Nizam of Hyderabad, namely (1) Letter from H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad to H. E. the Viceroy dated the 25th October 1923 with enclosures; (2) a letter from H. E. the Viceroy to H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad dated the 11th March, 1925, (3) a letter from H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad to H. E. the Viceroy dated the 20th September 1925; (4) letter from H. E. the Viceroy to H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad dated the 27th March 1926.

The fourth letter has already been published. The second letter which examines the Nizam's claims is of unusual interest and is as follows:—

Your Exalted Highness, I have now examined in detail the representation in regard to Berar which was contained in your letter of the 25th October 1923, and the memorandum enclosed therewith and write to convey to your Exalted Highness a brief summary of the conclusions arrived at thereon. Your Exalted Highness' letter and memorandum put forward line of argument which had its beginning as far back as 1766 and involves a detailed examination of the dealings connected with Berar from that date onwards, but it is hardly necessary for me to point out that the historical arguments relating to the period prior to the agreement of 1902 have already been considered and rejected by His Majesty's Government more than once. Your memorandum indeed follows generally the lines of Sir Salar Jung's representation of 1874 and in many passages reproduces its wording. It appears at the outset, therefore, that the arguments in relation to that period now put forward are in the main if not in every detail the same as were fully considered by His Majesty's Government in connection with the correspondence ending with Lord Salisbury's despatch of March 1828. That despatch, moreover, pointed out irrespective of the view taken of the historical contentions that had been put forward that the position was not governed by the fact that the settlement of the main question at issue had been embodied in the treaties of 1853 and 1860 and so put beyond question.

NO CASE FOR RE-OPENING ISSUES

The Government of India and His Majesty's Government, before whom the case has been placed, entirely agree with the general view then indicated and consider that nothing but the most exceptional circumstances could justify the reopening now of issues that not only belong to the distant past but have been long ago actually both decided on their merits and settled in clear terms of treaty engagements. They are, therefore, unable to admit a claim to a general reopening and reconsideration of the events and decisions leading up to the Treaties of 1853 and 1860, but having regard to the importance of the issues and their desire to do the fullest justice to Your Exalted Highness' representations, they have nevertheless caused the whole of the latter to be carefully examined with a view to ascertaining whether they bring to light any circumstance of such a nature as to justify the very exceptional course of setting aside in regard to the events prior to 1860 the general principles indicated above. They are satisfied that nothing of this nature is brought to light and they take their stand therefore, without hesitation on the treaties of 1853 and 1860 as a starting point for further consideration. At the same time I desire to remove as far as possible all misunderstandings, and with this object I take this opportunity of putting on record a statement of what are in the view of the Government of India the unquestionable facts of this earlier period taking the main points raised in Your Exalted Highness' memorandum in chronological order. We find, for instance, that the circumstances in which the Hyderabad Contingent had its origin were not such as would support your complaints and contentions. The Treaty of 1800 clearly contemplated that the Nizam would continue to maintain troops of his own for use in time of war and the Subsidiary force was expressly debarred from participating in operations connected with the maintenance of internal security except in very special circumstances. The maintenance of order in the Hyderabad State and indeed considerable proportion of the ordinary functions of Government (in the performance of which troops were at the time much more frely used than is now the case) rested very largely with the Nizam's own troops. The formation of the contingent was necessitated by the inefficiency of those troops partly, it is true, with a view to increase their value for purposes of war but chiefly in order to save the Nizam's power from falling to pieces and to enable His Highness to maintain tranquillity within his borders. The propriety of this measure was expressly approved in 1853 by the Nizam Nasir-ud-Daula, who confined his criticism to the maintenance of the contingent after the close of the Pindari-Maratha war.

HOW CONTINGENT WAS RAISED.

It was not challenged in the presentation submitted in 1866 during the rule of the Nizam-ud-Daulah, while in that submitted by the Regents in 1872 it was expressly admitted that the contingent was raised with the approval of the Ruler of the time. Even in the later representation of 1873 no effort was made to impugn the justification for the contingent during the period ending with the close of the war in 1819. There is therefore no valid foundation for any contention that the contingent was inaugurated by a denial to the Nizam of the services of the subsidiary force to which he was entitled. It would serve no useful purpose to discuss after the many years that have elapsed since the matter ceased to be a relevant issue whether or not the scale on which the contingent was maintained up till 1853 can fairly be characterised as extravagant even if such extravagance were admitted. The responsibility for it could not be imputed to the British Government alone on the contrary it appears that no real effort to secure a reduction in the strength of the contingent was ever made by the Nizam or his ministers during the whole period from the close of the Pindari-Maratha war down to to 1853 and that at no time during that period did they feel that the administration was strong enough to dispense with its support. During the critical years 1848-53 the suggestions for reducion invariably originated with the British authorities and whenever they were put to the Hyderabad Government, they were opposed either by the Nizam himself or by the minister presumably with his approval.

"A USELESS FORCE."

Moreover, from 1815-53 the Nizam was spending an annual sum amounting to two and a half to four times the cost of the contingent on the maintenance of a useless force of Irregulars. Your Exalted Highness' counter claims regarding the Excise Revenues of Secunderabad and the alleged long sustained and serious deficiency of strength in the Subsidiary force are also *res judicata*. The principle underlying the former has long ago been conceded as an act of grace, and the claim to arrears which was not even put forward until the duties in question had already been collected for more than half a century by the British Government was rejected 70 years ago and cannot now be revived. As regards the latter, such information as the Government of India has been able to collect shows that the deficiency was very much less than you have alleged and is certainly too small to be taken into account now, even if the debt to the British Government had not been acknowledged in full the Nizam in 1853 and 1860. Similary the documentaay evidence at the disposal of my Government does not bear out the contention that the Treaty of 1853 was executed by Your Exalted Highness' predecessor under the apprehension that refusal would be followed by the military occupation of his dominions. Here again, as stated in Lord Salisbury's Despatch it is superfluous at this time to enquire into the grounds and motives which actuated those who concluded the treaty. The material fact is that it was signed and that its provisions are binding on those who signed it. In paragraph 8 of the same Despatch Lord Salisbury has also said all that requires to be paid regarding the allegation that the treaty of 1853 should be regarded as terminable at the will of the Nizam. I do not, therefore, propose to expatiate on the inherent weakness of this, allegation or to advance detailed arguments in support of Lord Salisbury's conclusion. In view of my Government's unqualified concurrence in those conclusions, it is obviously unnecessary for me to do so. I would only point out that the contingent was a force in which the British Government as well as Hyderabad had an interest. The contingent originated for the protection of the Nizam but under the Treaty it had become also a part of the war strength of the armies of British India accepted by the British Government in lieu of the larger forces which the Nizam was bound by the treaty of 1800 to supply in time of war.

TAKING STAND ON TREATIES OF 1853.

By the way of summing up the attitude of the Government of India towards this portion of Your Exalted Highness' representation, I need only repeat that I and my Government, agreeing with the views expressed on behalf of Her Majesty's Government in 1878, unhesitantingly take our stand on the treaties of 1853 and 1860, and are unable to admit any liability to reopen matters expressly settled on those occasions. It is hardly necessary for me to point out that similar considerations would apply as against the proposal to reopen the question settled by the Agreement of 1902 with Your Exalted Highness' distinguished father. The state of affairs dealt with by that Agreement had been established not only by the pronouncement of 1878 and the treaties on which it was based, but by an added force of prescriptive right acquired during the intervening period of nearly a quarter of a century. In this connection I would remind Your Exalted Highness that the obligations of the Government of India towards the inhabitants of Berar had already been dwelt on at some length in the ninth paragraph of Lord Salisbury's Despatch. They were again referred to by the Government of India in reporting the terms of the Agreement of 1902 when it was made clear that one of the main objects of that Agreement was to guarantee to the population of Berar, a continuance of the conditions and standards under which they have attained to a high measure of prosperity. Nevertheless, as the events relating to the transactions of 1902 are of comparatively recent occurrence, and Your Exalted Highness' representations thereon break entirely new ground and also because those representations reflect upon the conduct of the case by a distinguished former Viceroy who is now a member of His Majesty's Government, I have decided, having regard to the importance of the issues and the desirability of removing all misunderstandings, to examine your arguments on their merits. I have accordingly examined carefully all the papers connected with the negotiations which led up to the agreement of 1902 and the conclusion at which I and my Government have arrived is that they contain nothing which could in any way justify the serious imputations which you have made. The reasons for this conclusion are detailed below.

LORD CURZON'S VISIT & AFTER.

When Lord Curzon visited Hyderabad at the end of March 1902, your father had been in possession of the proposals which were to be discussed for full two months, and it is clear that he came to the discussion well prepared. Your Exalted Highness has made it a grievance that he was not attended by one of his Ministers at the interview. So far as our records show, it was by his own choice that he came unattended. I cannot find that he ever expressed a wish to bring anyone with him, or that Lord Curzon ever demurred to his doing so. Your Exalted Highness has not, I am aware, in so many words alleged that he did, but I fear that many who have read your letter must have interpreted as conveying an imputation to this effect. As regards what passed at the interview, it is abundantly clear that Lord Curzon was most careful not to take any undue advantage of the Nizam. He pressed for no immediate answer. He urged him to do nothing without full consideration. In spite of that, His Highness, there and then, accepted the proposals. After this informal acceptance he again had ample time for reflection and reconsideration before it was officially confirmed by him in July, and it was not until November 1902, more than seven months after the interview, that the Agreement was finally signed. The spirit in which he accepted the proposals is abundantly clear from the last paragraph of the minister's letter of July 14th, 1902, which I quote in full:

"In conclusion, His Highness desires to tender to His Excellency the Viceroy and Yourself his most cordial thanks for the great friendliness and courtesy that have been shown to him in bringing to an amicable settlement this most important matter and to express His Highness' earnest hope that this settlement will tend to promote and srengthen the happy relations which have always existed between the Government of India and the Hyderabad State."

In view of the facts to which I have drawn Your Exalted Highness' attention, it is unnecessary for me to go into your verbal criticisms. It is perfectly clear from His Late Highness's own Minute of the interview that he at any rate was under no misconception as to the real nature of the position. Lord Curzon told him with all the weight of his knowledge of British political thought that no British Government was likely to restore Berar. It was open to the Nizam, to put the correctness of this view to the proof if he had wished to do so, but he preferred to accept the perpetual lease on terms, which were much more profitable to him than the treaty terms had been.

I regret I cannot admit the force of Your Exalted Highness' argument that your father, even if he agreed willingly to the settlement of 1902, was acting beyond his powers in so doing. "In the absence of imperative State or dynastic necessity," such a doctrine would give a State the right to repudiate any alienation of territory which was not yielded at the point of the sword. In fact if your Exalted Highness's views were adopted in their entirety, no alienation of territory would be safe from repudiation if it was yielded to superior force. It might be pleaded that the consent was vitiated by duress. If it were not, the alienation itself would be *ultra vires*.

MYSORE'S CASE NOT A PRECEDENT.

Your Exalted Highness appeals to the precedent of Mysore as justifying the rendition of Berar. The two cases are not parallel. The restoration of Mysore was made in accordance with the solemn announcement of 1868. In the case of Berar the promise to the inhabitants implied in the perpetual lease is that the province will remain for ever under such form of administration as the British Government may deem desirable.

Finally, you complain that Berar has been brought within the ambit of the Reforms, and that its resources are made available to outsiders who now control its destinies, and you argue that this is contrary to the Agreement of 1902. I cannot find that your Exalted Highness has any just ground for complaint on this account. The Agreement left it to the British Government to administer the assigned districts in such manner as might seem desirable. Moreover, in applying the reforms to Berar regard has been had throughout to the peculiar status of the Province, and I cannot hold that the terms of the Agreement have been in any way infringed.

I have now dealt with the leading points in your Exalted Highness' case, but in view of the importance of the issues touching the Agreement of 1902, I desire to repeat in summary form my conclusions in regard to that Agreement. The Nizam was well prepared for the discussion which took place between him and Lord Curzon. He came to the interview alone of his own choice. He was not pressed to give an answer on the spot, but preferred to do so in spite of Lord Curzon's earnest advice to do nothing without full consideration. After the interview he had three and a half months for reflection before he gave official confirmation to his informal acceptance. He did so in words which not only negative the idea of compulsion but in create a high degree of satisfaction. After that again he had a further interval of over three months for reconsideration before the Agreement was signed, and, lastly, his own minute shows clearly that he was under no misapprehension as to the real nature of the position.

REPLY TO SPECIFIC REQUESTS.

My reply to your Exalted Highness' specific requests, as stated in paragraph 59 of the memorandum attached to your letter is as under:—

(1) The Government of India in taking their stand on the Agreement of 1902 have no doubt whatever in regard to their justification for so doing as the contingent was abolished in pursuance of that Agreement. They do not understand the meaning of your request for its removal from your dominions. (2) The strength of the subsidiary force is regulated not by the Treaty of 1800, but by that of 1853 and the requirements of that Treaty are amply fulfilled. The force will always be available to your Exalted Highness in accordance with the Treaty conditions which govern its employment. (3) The Government of India are not aware that there are any outstanding financial obligations to be settled. (4) The contingent is no longer in existence and the protection it formerly afforded to Hyderabad is now afforded by troops of the Indian Army. For the rest the Government of India entertain no doubt in regard to the validity of their title to occupy Berar and they regard themselves as being under an obligation to the inhabitants of the Province to retain it under their own administration

In conclusion, I may add that as already indicated in paragraph 2, your Exalted Highness' letter with its enclosures has, in accordance with what I understand to be your wishes, been submitted to His Majesty's Secretary of State who concurs in all the conclusions at which I now have the honour to communicate to you is the decision of His Majesty's Government.

(Sd.) Yours sincerely Reading."—A.P.

GURUKAL ANNIVERSARY.

JAMNALAL BAJAJ'S DONATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

HARDWAR, April 5.

Thousands of people from all parts of India attended the Gurukula Anniversary. Lectures were delivered by Swami Sharanananda, Mr. Parshotamlal Tandan, Pt. Chintamani Vajdya, Vice-Chancellor, Tilak Vidyapith, Pt. Chamapati, Swami Swatantranand Professor Dharmendranath, Pandit Budheva, Pandit Vishavnath and others. The Convocation ceremony was most impressive. Mr. Vaidya delivered a learned convocation address in which he advised thirteen out-going graduates to devote themselves to Vedic Research and service of the country. He said that the Gurukula was truly a National University because it recognised that the Vedas were the fountain head of Indian Culture nay of world culture. He further declared that the Gurukula had demonstrated that it was possible to teach all modern subjects through the medium of the vernacular up to the highest standard. The Acharya Principal Ramdeva delivered an inspiring charge to the new graduates; and Swami Shradhananda gave his blessings. The principal made an eloquent appeal for funds which met with an enthusiastic response. Rs. 36,000 were subscribed including the promise by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj to maintain Mahatma Gandhi Chair of Economics for four years and then to endow it perpetually by paying a lump sum of Rs. 30 000.

GUJARATI SAHITYA PARISHAD.

REPORT OF BHAVNAGAR SESSION.

The report of the last session of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad (Gujarati Literary Conference) held at Bhavnagar in April of 1924 under the Presidentship of the late R. B. Kamalashanker Trivedi has just been published. It is a voluminous work covering over a 1,000 pages and it contains solid readable matter. The report is divided in several sections, the first part containing the report and resolutions while the second one, all the important addresses of the Chairman of the Reception and Presidents of different sections, including Ardeshar Khabadar, Prof. K. T. Shah, Prof. K. C. Pandya. The third part is very interesting inasmuch us it contain essays on different subjects by various Gujarati writers of note presented and read before the Conference. It has different sections such as literature, history, science. Gujarati scholars of prominence like R. B. Ramanbhan Nilkanth, the president of the session, Prof. B. K. Thakore, Messrs. K. M. Munshi, K. M. Zaveri, Seth Purushottam Mavji and others figure in this section. On the whole the report is a very useful reference work and the Secretary, Prof. Ramanlal Yagnik deserves all credit for it.

NEW DEWAN OF MYSORE.

EARNEST DESIRE TO DO THE RIGHT.

(From a Correspondent.)

BANGALORE CITY, April 2.

In congratulating Mr. Mirza M. Ismail, C.I.E., on his appointment as Dewan of Mysore, Mr. J. Bhima Rao wrote recently on behalf of the Swarajya Party of the Congress Committee, Bangalore, as under:—

"No doubt, Mysore had wanted a Dewan born on its own soil and His Highness the Maharaja has appropriately selected you for the post. There are to be solved so many important problems such as repeal of the Press Act, Prohibition, Cow Protection, Unemployment of middle class educated young men, the economic conditions of the people in the State, the distressed state of industry and trade, over-taxation of ryots, and Brahmin and Non-Brahmin movement and the like. I am sure they will all be skilfully handled by you.

"You are aware that we, in Indian India, are politically 30 to 40 years behind our brethren in British India. Every one in this State, therefore expects that you will try to have rapid progress of our State by giving the people more reforms and bringing our Representative Assembly and Legislative Council to the stage of those in British India if not more."

In reply Mr. Mirza M. Ismail has written as under:—

"I write to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 26, and to thank you for the generous expression of your good will. I am also very appreciative of the very friendly references you have made to me. I can only assure you, in reply, that I shall be actuated by an earnest desire to do the right, and that my sole ambition will be to do some abiding service to a State, which we all love so well."

ALLEGED POLICE ATROCITY

OUTRAGES ON WOMEN

AN ASSAM INCIDENT

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 6.

Reports have been received from Barpeta Sub-Division in the district of Kamrup about the excesses alleged to have been committed by certain policemen on the villagers, males and females. The facts as alleged are as follows:—

The villages of Damandia, Baorlaman and Gonailjuri are inhabited by Bengalee emigrants from the districts of Mymensing and Pabna. There was a dispute about fishing rights in a jhil to the west of Damandia between the Ahoms and the Bengalee settlers. Recently the Bengajees went in for fishing in the jhil and this led to a riot with the Ahoms who lodged a complaint in the police station of Sarbhog. Certain policemen with 16 Gurkhas and 50 constables accompanied by Ahoms marched into the Bengalee villages, began to assault the villagers indiscriminately, arrested almost all the male population and locked them up at the Kokila camp after nightfall leaving a few of their comrades to guard the arrested persons. Some Gurkhas and some policemen, it is alleged, entered the villages and in almost every house the women were made the victim of their lust. The women were denuded of their clothes which were snatched away One of the women is said to have succumbed to abortion in consequence of the injury sustained.

The Assam Provincial Congress Committee has an obvious duty in the matter. They ought to bestir themselves in rendering all possible assistance to the victims of the alleged excesses and publish full details of the occurrence.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

AN APPEAL FOR SUPPORT.

Mr. T. C. Goswami, M.L.A., President, All-India Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal, writes:—

This is to appeal to our countrymen, irrespective of party or political creed, to support the Volunteer Movement in every healthy form in India. The All-India Volunteer Board has been, during the past three years, endeavouring to put that movement on a sound basis of discipline, efficiency and co-ordinated effort. Dr. N. S. Hardikar, the founder and the General Secretary, has devoted his time, energy and money in this cause; and with him at the helm of affairs, and with the active support of the public, we expect the Volunteer Board to carry on work on a national scale with a view to improve the national efficiency. Funds are required to carry on this work. One of the best ways in which this movement may be helped is by contributing to the necessary expenses of the movement.

PANDIT KRISHNAKANT MALAVIYA.

WHY HE HAS RESIGNED FROM SWARAJ PARTY.

DELHI, April 5.

In a letter to Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya says that his heart sank when he heard Pandit Motilal declare in the Assembly that they had come to cooperate because this was according to Pandit Krishnakant the last nail in the coffin of Non-Cooperation. The repeated changes in the policy of the party and the inconsistency between the professions and practice and refusal to accept office which resulted in the driving out of Mr. Jayakar and others had their effect on him. He feels that only two courses are open namely to non-cooperate or to use the Councils for accelerating the advent of Swaraj. The only difference among the various parties lay on the question of acceptance of office and he appeals to Pandit Motilal Nehru not to divide the country on this issue, but to unite all parties and make the Congress a powerful body. He considers it unfair and undignified on the part of Pandit Motilal and Lala Lajpatrai to have stated that only those were resigning from the party who had no chance at the election. This was not so in his case for he was fed up with politics and had told Pandit Motilal Nehru that he would not stand again. Pandit Shamlal Nehru had also publicly stated he would resign when they were discussing the walk out. He feels the policy of the Swaraj Party is not correct at the present juncture and therefore, he cannot continue to be its member and concludes "We should have honestly to acknowledge that we practised responsive cooperation up till now and that this will be our policy for the future. My resignation of my seat in the Assembly is at your disposal. I would have resigned long ago, but I did not want to force a bye-election upon the party."—A. P.

The Governor, Departmental Secretaries and camp officer of the Secretariat of Behar and Orissa will move up to Ranchi in the latter half of this month.

The next session of the Sikh League has been invited to Ludhiana and Sardar Mangalsingh, Editor, the "Akali" of Amritsar has been appointed General Secretary for the current year.

Mr. Percy Rothera, Agent of the South Indian Railway, who had been to Delhi to attend the Agents' Conference returned to Madras on Monday morning.

THE IRAQ CRIME

COMMANDER KENWORTHY'S INDICTMENT.

"POLICY BASED ON FRAUD"

On February 18, the farce was gone through of submitting the so-called Anglo-Iraq Treaty to the House of Commons for ratification, says Commander J. M. Kenworthy, M.P., writing in "Lansbury's Weekly." Whatever else Conservative members were elected to do or not to do, they have no mandate to bind this country for twenty-five years to Mesopotamia. It is true that the Treaty lays it down that it will only be operative until such time as Mesopotamia enters the League of Nations. But is it for a moment supposed that the entry of Mesopotamia into the League of Nations will relieve us of our responsibilities? Colonel Amery and Mr. Winston Churchill have been the catspaws of the oil interests and the Imperialists in the matter, as Mr. Lloyd George was before them. But the burns will be inflicted on the British people.

The whole of British policy in Mesopotamia has been founded on fraud. We went there avowedly to relieve the Arabs from Turkish rule. We have put an alien king on the throne from a far-distant land, a member of a dynasty whose star is in the descendant. It is as if we had freed the Belgians from German rule in order to put an Austrian prince on the throne of Belgium.

At the end of the fighting, armistice terms were agreed to with Turkey, under which we agreed that the armies should remain where they were, except for minor modifications of the line for military reasons. But when the Turks, and later their Allies the Germans and Austrians, had laid down their arms, we then advanced and occupied the province of Mosul, now claimed as indispensable to Mesopotamia. Incidentally, it contained the supposed oil deposits. That this province is not really necessary for Mesopotamia is shown by the agreement reached between the late Sir Mark Sykes and Monsieur Picot, the well-known Picot Agreement, under which the province of Masul was actually included in the area of Syria to be alloeated to France. The Turks have offered to leave the lower half of Mosul which might be useful for irrigation purposes to Mesopotamia, if the upper half, which contains a large portion of the Kurdish race is restored to Turkey.

But Turkey is weak, and our Government is determined to flout her for the sake of the sordid interests referred to above.

The Treaty ought to have been rejected by the House of Commons on the following broad general lines:—

(1) It is by no means certain that the Mesopotamians want it. The Nationalists, who include most of the tribesmen, the real strength of the Mesopotamian Arabs, reject it.

(2) It endangers peace with Turkey, and we may pay dearly in the future with the lives of our soldiers.

(3) The country is indefensible strategically, except at enormous expense, owing to its exposed land frontier. Our statesmen of an earlier generation were kept awake o' nights by the fear of a Russian advance on the Indian frontier. In a few years' time, if hostilities have not broken out in the meantime, our statesmen will be kept awake by the fear of a Turkish advance on the Mesopotamian frontier.

(4) We are spending this year £4,457,000 on the country, and we can not afford it.

In addition, we are spending money on the Air Force in Iraq and on building barracks, offices, hospitals, etc. for the troops when the money would be far better expended at home. And because squadrons of aeroplanes have to be maintained in Mesopotamia, we are asked to spend more money at home on keeping up extra air squadrons to replace them.

(5) Lastly, the Independent Commission sent by the League of Nations has reported that legally mosul should belong to Turkey.

And the whole dispute with Turkey is over Mosul.

VICEROY ARRIVES AT DELHI.

DELHI, April 6.

The historic city of Delhi accorded this morning a most hearty and fitting welcome to the new Viceroy and Lady Irwin on their arrival at the Imperial Capital. The railway station was gaily decorated and Lord and Lady Irwin had cordial and hearty reception both at the railway station and at Viceregal Lodge. The route from the station to the Lodge was lined by troops. Large crowds of spectators collected to witness the imposing procession as it passed along the route. A large and distinguished gathering of officials and non-officials had assembled at the Lodge at 7-30 a.m. and accorded their Excellencies warm welcome. Lord and Lady Irwin shook hands with all those present.

Lord Irwin will hold the first meeting of his Executive Council at six this evening.—A. P.

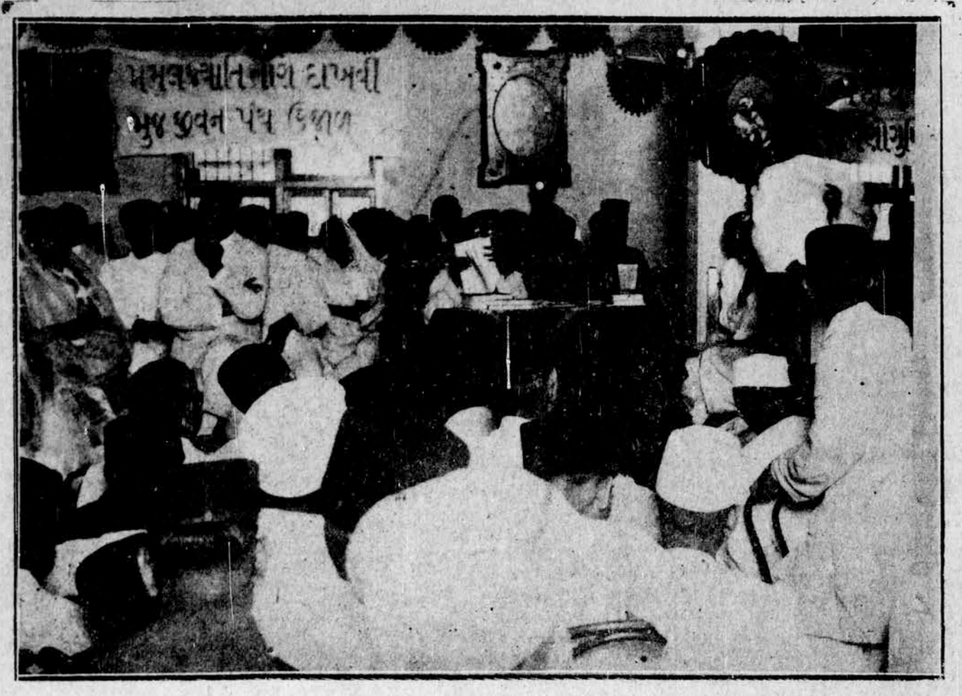
UNFOUNDED REPORT OF SIR MANUBHAI'S RETIREMENT.

BARODA, April 5.

It is understood that there is no truth in the statement that Sir Manubhai Mehta, the present Dewan of Baroda State, is going to retire and that Sir M. V. Joshi, the ex-Home Member of C. P., is going to succeed him.

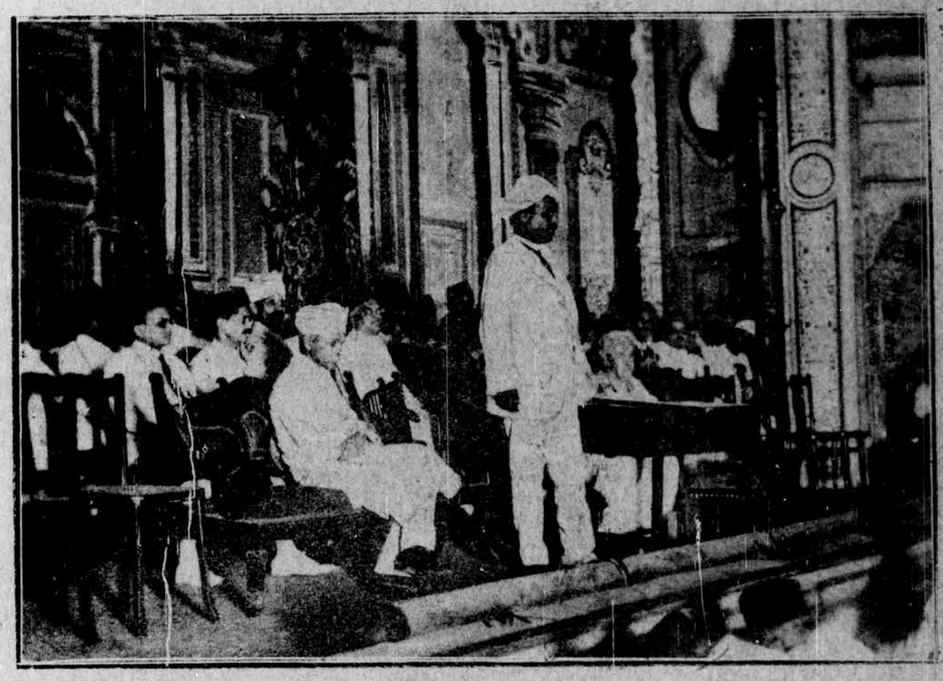
It is true that some months ago Sir Manubhai had expressed his desire to retire from service, but H. H. the Maharaja Saheb showed his unwillingness to relieve him.—E. P. I.

GUJERATI LITERARY CONFERENCE



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
A view of the 8th session of the Gujerati Sahitya Parishad which met last week at the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, Bombay.

THE NEW PARTY.



"Chronicle" Photos.
Sir K. V. Reddi addressing the public meeting held at the Gaiety Theatre, Bombay, on Monday evening, under the auspices of the newly formed Indian National Party.

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SITUATION IN CALCUTTA.

(Continued from page 7.)

ed by the Hindu-Moslem riots. Opening the proceedings Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta said: "The situation is a serious one. You must have known that mosques have been desecrated, temples looted, houses burnt, lives lost and severe injuries have been sustained by many people. I have two suggestions to place before the meeting. One is that mixed committees having representatives from all communities should be formed in every ward in the city to concert measures to protect life and property. The second suggestion is that an appeal be issued for a fund to restore mosques and temples and that subscriptions be invited from all communities towards this fund."

There was a general discussion in the course of which many members narrated their experiences during these riots. A Central Board was formed for the purpose of forming mixed committees in every ward. An Executive Committee was also formed. At the Conference there was a discussion on the advisability of having village committees in wards of city and it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Executive Committee. Immediately after the Conference the Executive Committee met and all members headed by Mayor started for the storm centre at Barra Bazar. They first went to Zackaria Street. There Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Sen Gupta addressed the people asking them to maintain peace. Then the party proceeded to Barra Bazar and had a conference with the leaders of the Marwari community. After that the party went to Tulapati where they were surrounded by an excited mob. Mr. Sen Gupta addressed the crowd in Hindi. Then Mr. Sen Gupta visited Babu Ghat where firing had taken place and the Eden Garden police outpost which, it is alleged, the crowd had looted.—A. P.

TROUBLE DUE TO MISUNDERSTANDING.

LEADERS TO ADJUST DIFFERENCES.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 6.

Interviewed Mr. Surhawardy said that in his opinion the trouble is due to a misunderstanding between two communities which has been created and is being aggravated by wild rumours mostly baseless. The situation requires, in his opinion, the leaders to visit the affected areas and to try to adjust the differences by a free talk between the leaders of the parties concerned. He declared how through his efforts among the Hindus and Mahomedans of Kalitale he succeeded in assuaging the panic to a great extent. At a joint conference of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the Mechua Bazar Basti he explained the situation and was told by both that they had no longer any mind to fight each other. The meeting terminated with shouts of "Hindu-Mussalman ki Jai." He states that the locality is perfectly quiet. The Mahomedans promised not to do any harm to the Kali's temple.

Mr. Suhrawardy also visited Narkeldanga, Kankurgachi, Bagmari and Lalbagan. At Bagmari it is reported the police had beaten the Mahomedans and looted their places. Mr. Suhrawardy then visited the Jubilee Institution where he found the boys apprehending an attack on College Street Mosque. He told them that it was without any foundation, similarly he told the Hindu boys also that the rumour that their temples would be attacked was baseless. At Parsi Bagan, continued Mr. Suhrawardy, he heard that Mr. Nowsher Ali, a vakil of the High Court, had been assaulted by the police. After visiting all these places he went back to Kali's temples and found everything peaceful there.

SOME "ANXIOUS THOUGHTS"

'GUARDIAN" ON CALCUTTA RIOTS

LONDON, April 6.

The "Manchester Guardian" says that the Calcutta riots waxer anxious thoughts on India's future. The crucial question is whether, if the British power is removed, its successor can be trusted to keep the flames of such local conflagrations from spreading. The heir-apparent to the British Raj is a native Government responsible to the electorate and unless the electorate can learn to control excessive religious fear and hate, the days of the heir-apparent will be few.

The evil outbreak at Calcutta, similar to that in the Punjab, is undoubtedly a by-product of our efforts to introduce Self-Government. Yet, we need not, therefore, condemn the policy of Reforms. The prospect of Self-Government did not create the ulcear of religious ill-will; it merely brought the evil to a head. We suspect that the process is a necessary preliminary to the extirpation of the ulcer, and cannot agree with those prescribing another half a century of tutelage before the patient can be encouraged to try standing on his own feet.

The art of self-Government is learnt only by bitter experience, but the learner must contribute certain willingness and profit by its lessons, and he can save himself much unnecessary suffering if he is not too suspicious to accept a little help and advice from friends.—Reuter's Special

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

BRANCH FORMED AT AMRITSAR.

AMRITSAR, April 6.

A local branch of the League of Nations Union with Mr. Kishoram as President and Mr. G. R. Sethi, as Secretary has been formed.

A branch of the Punjab Liberal League has also been established here with Lala Kishoram as President and Messrs. Sethi and Dina Nath Rampal as Secretaries.

It is learnt that the elections to the new central board to be constituted under the Gurudwara Act take place from the 1st July to the 4th and the district officers have been instructed to make the polling arrangements.—A.P.

ALLEGED TRESPASS.

CHARGE FRAMED AGAINST SUB-INSPECTOR.

POONA, April 6.

After a hearing lasting off and on for over a month, Lieut.-Col. D. D. Khambatta, Special Cantonment Magistrate to-day, framed charges of trespass and doing an act likely to cause death against Sub-Inspector N. B. Mali of the Poona Cantonment Police. The charge was brought against the Sub-Inspector by a cycle dealer named Haji Lal Hoosein that in raiding his shop on 20th January last, Sub-Inspector Mali had forced his way into his wife's room with the result that the woman gave birth prematurely.—A.P.

SENSATIONAL ARREST BY RAILWAY POLICE.

MADRAS, April 5.

A sensational arrest was made last night. While the Bombay Mail was on its way to Madras at midnight and while the mail was passing the Vanganuq station between Gooty and Cuddapah, a railway police constable on duty on the mail noticing something buiging out of the pocket of a third class passenger challenged the passenger who immediately threw the thing, which afterwards was found to be a loaded five chambered revolver, out of the window. The constable quickly pulled the alarm chain and stopped the train. The revolver was picked up lying some distance from the track. The man was arrested. Investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Burma attended proclamation parade held at Maymyo on Monday morning to proclaim the new Viceroy's taking his seat in the Governor-General's Council.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen will inaugurate the Pykara Hydro-electric Scheme on 19th instant. The same day it is understood there will be a huge picnic at Pykara at which all the principal officials and not less than a dozen Indian princes will be present.

BERAR P. C. C.

CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS TO BE REVIVED.

YEOTMAL, April 6.

A meeting of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee held at Wun on the 3rd and 4th instant under the presidency of Mr. M. S. Aney has in pursuance of the Cawnpore Congress resolution sanctioned the revival of taluka circle and town Congress Committees which were only recently abolished owing to the compulsory yarn franchise.

The Committee has resolved to observe 13th instant as the "South African Day," and has called upon its constituent organisations to collect South African funds on that day.

A Committee consisting of Messrs. M. S. Aney, R. A. Kanitkar and R. G. Durge has been appointed to prepare and place for sanction before the Executive Committee the draft of a reply to a setter from Pandit Motilal Nehru in which the latter has exhorted the Berar Provincial Congress Committee to expedite the selection of Congress candidates.—A. P.

BENARESE HINDU UNIVERSITY

BENARES, April 5.

Finance Reorganisation and Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Hindu University Court met at Benares during the Easter. Amongst those who attended from out-stations were Mr. Justice Gokaran Nath Misra, and Mr. Chakravarti from Lucknow, Mr. Justice Kenhaiyapal and Rai Bahadur Baldeoram from Allahabad, Sir Jevala Prasad from Patna. The Vice-Chancellor, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, being away at Bombay could not take part in the Committee's deliberations. Its report is expected to be submitted within ten days. It is believed that the Committee has not succeeded in formulating any substantial cuts.—A. P.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN HOSHIARPUR.

HOSHIARPUR, April 6.

A disastrous fire has destroyed the building of the D. A. V. School. The cause of the conflagration is unknown. The police are making enquiries.—A.P.

GENERAL PANGALOS' CHANCE.

LONDON, April 5.

Athens.—The published figures show that General Pangalos has obtained 90 per cent of the votes cast in the Presidential election held in twelve Departments hitherto.—Reuter.

KING RECEIVES SIR C. JACOB.

LONDON, April 8.

The King received Sir Claud Jacob on his relinquishing the Northern Command in India and on his appointment as military secretary to the India Office.—Reuter.

YEOTMAL DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

YEOTMAL, April 6.

The ninth session of the Yeotmal District Conference was held at Wun during the Easter holidays under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar M.L.C. of Poona who delivered a stirring address exhorting the audience to vindicate the principles of responsive co-operation by voting for candidates of that party at the coming general elections. Over 500 delegates were present. A number of resolutions were adopted by the conference including one according its support to the responsive co-operation party. Mr. M. S. Aney, ex-M.L.A. made in eloquent speech in moving the resolution. The conference urged the Government of India to set its seal of sanction to the Berar Legislative Committee and demanded that Berar be constituted a separate province.—A. P.

PUNJAB CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

DR. SATYAPAL'S STATEMENT

LAHORE, April 6.

Dr. Satyapal in a statement about the resignation of Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr Santanam and Dr. Gopichand from the Working Committee of the Punjab Congress Committee says that they resigned because the resolution of Lala Lajpat Rai was defeated by 6 to 3 and Lalaji resigned rather than accept the majority verdict. Lalaji has however, been approached to reconsider the whole affair.—A. P.

CO-OPERATIVE AUDITORS' ASSOCIATION

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, April 5.

The first general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Co-operative Auditors' and Special Auditors' Association was held at Poona on 3rd April 1926 and was largely attended by members from various parts of the Presidency. The proposal of the Association was formed in the year 1923 and received the recognition of Government of Bombay in May 1924. The main objects of the Association are to ventilate the grievances of the members, safeguard their right and previleges, and to raise the efficiency of the members in their profession by encouraging and helping them to further qualify themselves in the profession. The Association also encourages reading of papers on various subjects connected with Co-operative Auditing. The Registrar, Mr J. A. Madan I.C.S., met the members of the Association on the 4th instant, delivered an address and discussed with them very freely on the various resolutions passed at the general meeting.

He pointed out the great importance of efficient audit in the Co-operative Department on which depended the confidence of the public in the movement.

PRISON REFORM IN BURMA.

RANGOON, April 5.

Mr. A. Patterson, one of the three of His Majesty's Prison Commissioners in England, came to Burma four months ago on special duty in connection with the prison administration of Burma. During this period he inspected the main central jails of this province spending some time in Upper Burma. He had been to the Andaman Islands also. His inspection and investigation being over he met all the responsible heads of the local Government at an informal conference at Maymyo during last week when he suggested various recommendations which were approved of in the main. It is understood the adoption of these recommendations is likely to bring about a great change in the jail administration. Mr. Patterson is leaving to-morrow for Calcutta by the "Amrapur" *en route* to England from where he will submit his report which is expected to reach the local Government in the beginning of June next.—A. P.

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BANKING IN INDIA

IMPERIAL BANK-A POWERFUL MENACE.

WANTED-AN INQUIRY COMMISSION.

The Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

I am directed by the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce to refer to paragraphs 9 to 16 of the report of the External Capital Committee published in October last year, in which after briefly indicating several directions in which Indian banking and credit organisation are in need of advance and development, the Committee record a general recommendation "that the first step required is the collection of accurate and up-to-date information of the progress so far made and a comprehensive survey of the whole field which we suggest should be undertaken by Government without delay," and that such general survey should be followed by a Commission composed of experts. The subject was referred to in course of a debate in the Council of State on the 10th March and it appears that an enquiry is being conducted through official agency and that the question of the appointment of a Commission for undertaking a comprehensive investigation will be considered when the recommendation of the Currency Commission and the Agricultural Commission in regard to the banking issues arising in the course of their investigations become available. But the Indian banking problem is of so important a character that a mere departmental enquiry could hardly lead to fruitful results. It is the considered opinion of the Committee of the Indian Chamber that a Commission of experts should be appointed forthwith and that the compilation of such data as are being made departmentally at present should be left to the Commission itself or at any rate should be undertaken under the direction and supervision of the Commission.

The record of banking progress in this country is a piteous one. The existing banking facilities are inadequate, unsatisfactory, inelastic and altogether unsuited to the country's needs and requirements. The only branch of banking in which any progress worth mentioning has been made is commercial banking. Exchange banking is entirely in the hands of banks of foreign origin. Industrial banking ended abhortive. Experiments on a very restricted scale are being conducted in Madras and Burma in regard to land mortgage banking. Banking facilities for agriculturalists through any property organised agricultural bank are unknown except for such relief as the co-operative banks have been able to afford on a modest scale; and even the progress achieved by the latter has been both slow and chequered. Lastly the problem of a State or Central Bank remains unsolved to this day, as the Imperial Bank of India is but a poor substitute handicapped by its very constitution and the manner of its growth in discharging the functions of a banker's bank. In fact, it has been growing day by day into a powerful menace to the welfare and growth of the Indian Joint Stock Banks.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

After a careful study of the facts, special legislation will have to be undertaken to protect and strengthen the credit of the banking institutions. The question will also require an examination as to how far it is necessary to provide for a grant of special charters to particular institution or how far it may be necessary to inaugurate a system of national or provincial banking with the share capital either fully or partially provided or guaranteed by the Government. The working of the Imperial Bank will have to be carefully investigated to ascertain how far it is likely to meet the needs of a Central Bank under a reformed banking system and in its default, proposals will have to be adumbrated for the inauguration of a federal reserve banking system which, with the privilege of a note-issuing monopoly, shall lend elasticity to the monetary system and as depository of the ultimate reserve of the entire banking system, shall co-ordinate and pool the resources of the whole community. It will also have to be ascertained what changes would be required in the privileges now enjoyed by the foreign exchange banks in this country so as to ensure proper safeguarding of Indian business interests and Indian cooperation in working, how far and in what directions the cooperative banks may be strengthened, on what basis agricultural banks and land land mortgage banks ought to be inaugurated, so as to bring banking facilities to the door of the rural population as also of the middle-classes in up-country urban areas and how the inauguration of industrial banks which will not brook of any delay is to be effected.

In India except in respect of foreign trade the corresponding facilities offered by the open money market in England and America particularly with regard to the financing of internal trade are almost entirely absent. A very necessary development of the Indian banking system lies through its evolution of such an open money market so that the merchants may be financially relieved by an extended use of the credit instruments. It is no doubt true that trade bills are discounted to a limited extent by commercial banks, but in the absence of re-discounting facilities from the central banking institution as there exist in Great Britain or United States of America, such discounting business is on a very much restricted scale. Signal service was in this direction hitherto being rendered by the shroffs and other indigenous bankers who grant accommodation to the merchants against hundis. But even this extremely useful and resourceful activity of the indigenous bankers has a tendency to be materially curtailed in recent years. The Exchange banks which used to borrow money from abroad to finance the foreign trade in the country have now been relying more and more on the local market; with the result that the resources which until recent years were available to finance the movement of internal trade are now being exploited to benefit foreign trade entirely. The Committee of the Indian Chamber cannot stress too much on the necessity of developing the indigenous banking system as a part and parcel of the open money market as it exists in Great Britain or in U. S. A.

The question of agricultural credit has been receiving great attention in recent years in New Zealand and in Great Britain and in the latter country only recently the report of Mr. R. R. Enfield published by the Ministry of Agriculture formulates important proposals with regard to the establishment of a Central Loan Bank based on the American and German model as also the liberal grant on the part of the commercial banks of overdrafts for agricultural purposes.

WANTED—A COMMISSION.

These are some of the salient features of the Indian banking problems which the Committee of the Indian Chamber have thought fit to bring to the notice of the Government of India, their object being to bring out the vastness of the issues involved in any examination of the problems. They suggest therefore that instead of a deaprtmental enquiry as is being carried on at present, a Commission to enquire into the whole question of banking development and organisation of credit facilities be appointed at an early date with the widest terms of reference.

The importance of such an investigation cannot be over-stated having regard to the fact that an enquiry into the banking problems has long been overdue. No further time should now be lost in opening the suggested Commission of enquiry. The compilation of such data as are being departmentally made at present could be left to the Commission itself or at any rate could be undertaken under the discretion of the Commission after it has been appointed. The Committee of the Chamber strongly disapprove the suggestion that an enquiry into the banking problem should be deferred till the Royal Commission on Indian Currency or the Royal Commission on Agriculture have completed their labours. The primary subject of investigation to be carried out by these Commissions are entirely different and they might at best touch a fringe of the issues which are likely to be raised by the proposed Commission to investigate banking problem. Besides, a problem like the note issue which is being examined by the Currency Commission with a view to find out whether, and if so, on what conditions the note issue is to be handed over to the Imperial Bank can be settled in a definite and final manner only when such defects as exist in the present constitution of the Imperial Bank have been removed. Once the Imperial Bank has been placed on a satisfactory footing and on a basis acceptable to public opinion and useful for the purpose for which it is intended, there will be time enough to consider if and how the note issue is to be managed by it. The present attitude of the Government may well be described as putting the cart before the horse. In the same way no definite recommendations regarding co-operative banks, land mortgage banks and agricultural banks which the Agricultural Commission can make will have any meaning or significance until and unless the main banking problem of the country has been understood and a solution found. The general outline has to be fixed up before details can or need be filled in.

For these reasons, and for the additional but emphatic reason that the country is passing through terrible trade upheaval and industrial stagnation which requires urgent and immediate relief through a well-developed system of banking amenities, the Committee urge the appointment at the earliest possible moment of a Royal Banking Commission and trust that in regard to the personnel of such a Commission, the Government will see to it that there is a majority of Indian members under the Chairmanship of an Indian business man.

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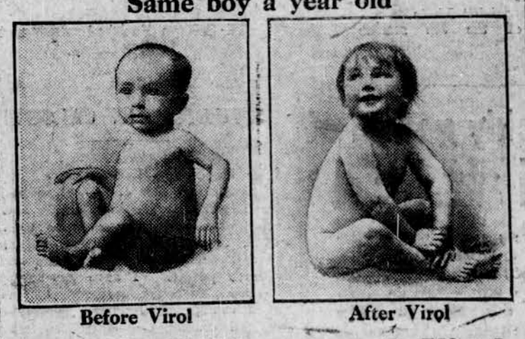

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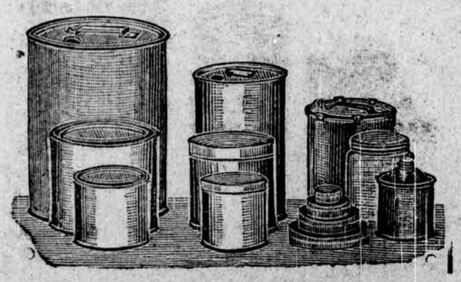

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MR. PAL ON SWARAJ.

DENOUNCES MODERN "SWARAJISTS.'

"Swaraj has ceased to be a rational thing but has become merely a "mantra" .....If you want Swaraj, don't think. Think not, Swaraj has murdered thought."

These were some of the rather bold assertions made by Mr. B. C. Pal in denouncing what he called the new message of freedom that was unfortunately finding currency in the country in the course of his lecture on 'Brahmo Samaj and Swaraj Movement" at Prarthana Samaj on Monday evening. Mr. Krishna Kumar Mitra, a veteran Brahmo Samajist, presided on the occasion.

Mr. Pal after narrating his close associations with the Prarthana Samaj dating as far back as 50 years ago said that a new generation had since grown up whose angle of vision had radically changed. The one problem that faced them in their younger days, that challenged their mind and conscience and that compelled them to come under the flag of Brahmo Samaj was the problem of freedom. At present people talked of freedom yet worked for bondage. With them at the present time Swaraj had ceased to be a rational thing but had become merely a "Mantra." It was therefore, all the more necessary that the message of freedom first delivered by the founders of Brahmo Samaj—Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Maharshi Dwibendra and Keshab Chandra Sen, be once more delivered in all the strength, in all the earnestness and in all the appeal that he could command not only to their sentiments but also to their reason and conscience.

"SWARAJ UNDEFINED YET."

There were people amongst them who cried for Swaraj yet were afraid of defining Swaraj. Swaraj according to the Upanishads was the attainment by man of the deepest and profoundest spiritual and religious life. He, who realised the Universe in him, and in all the things that surround him, both sentient and inanimate, attained Swaraj. That was the key to real Swaraj or freedom. The Western concept of freedom liberty or independence was a negative one—it was absence of restraint. It led to 'no raj'—not to self-government but to no government. But the Eastern concept of Swaraj meant the raj of self—not only a political concept but also a highly spiritual and religious ideal. This ideal was known to their saints and seers from times immemorial but they put a fatal limitation to it. It was Raja Ram Mohan Roy who first delivered the message of new freedom to a sleeping generation.

SOCIAL BONDAGE.

Continuing, Mr. Pal dwelt upon how the leaders of Brahmo Samaj who came after Ram Mohan Roy carried on the work of the Raja till the Brahmo Samaj became a distinct and an aggressive movement of revolt, both social and religious. Freedom in practical life, continued Mr. Pal, was only inborn of a sense of restraint. In their times it was the social bondage that hurt them most, and it was but natural that their first revolt was for the attainment of freedom both religious and social. It did one good thing as it was inspired by a spirit of modern rationalism and individualism which dominated the thought and culture of the middle nineteenth century for it laid the foundations of a real national freedom. But at present in their desire to be nationally free, they were forging fresh fetters for the bondage of the intellect and the conscience of the individual. They could not build up a free, healthy, strong and beneficiently powerful nation of intellectual and moral bondsmen. They in Bengal were not unfamiliar with a cry "If you want Swaraj, don't think. Think not, Swaraj has murdered thought. It was a false cry For heaven's sake don't quarrel over conscience or stick for principles, only follow your leaders. This is the new message." "Time has come," affirmed Mr. Pal, "when the better mind of the people must stand up against this pernicious doctrine of sacrificing individual freedom with a view to attain national freedom." Proceeding Mr. Pal said that he understood by Swaraj not a Hindu Raj or a Muslim Raj or a Brahman Raj, not even a Compromise Raj of Hindus and Muslims, but a Raj of the "Swa" of India—a Raj in which every man or woman who inhabited India could take his or her proper share.

Concluding, Mr. Pal said that it was for this ideal of freedom that the Brahmo Samaj had worked for all these years. In the first place the Brahmo Samaj had delivered a message of true freedom. Secondly it had tried to build up a Swaraj character in the community and thirdly it had tried to build up in its own sphere of activities even a Swaraj constitution for the Government of its own organisation.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair and the speaker, the meeting terminated.

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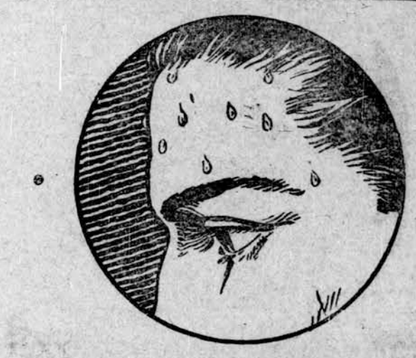

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